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Haig Calls the Polish Crisis A Test of West's Credibility



U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. listening to a reporter's question on Tuesday after making a policy speech.

China Assails U.S. Plan For More Taiwan Jets

the island is a Chinese province,

despite its 32-year separation from

the mainland. Any military sale,

say the Chinese, is an interference

in Chinese domestic affairs. Peking's demands on Washing-

ton have escalated since October,

when Chinese leaders stepped up

The Pentagon may end up with the

Northrop planes whose sale to Taiwan was blocked. Page 3.

Taiwan through peaceful means -

a strategy they say is obstructed by continued U.S. arms sales.

Chinese Foreign Ministry official-

ly lodged a protest with the U.S.

government. The official Chinese

press said the statement came in

reply to a reporter's question.

The U.S. government has an-

planes to Taiwan at a time when

bilateral talks are going on," the statement said. "The Chinese gov-

ernment hereby lodges a strong

U.S. and Chinese spokesmen

refused to comment when asked if

a protest had been lodged with

Taiwan Renews Plea

man for the Taiwan Foreign Min-istry said Tuesday the Nationalist

government took exception to the

conclusion made by U.S. agencies

that Taiwan's needs could be met

for the foreseeable future by re-

placing its aging planes with com-

said that Peking had not changed

an intention to subjugate Taiwan by force and added: "We earnestly

hope that the U.S. will understand

this situation and provide us with

defensive weapons in accordance

with the Taiwan Relations Act so

as to enable us to keep sufficient

military capability to defend our-

selves at present as well as in the

that more advanced fighters are es-

sential in guarding the Taiwan Straits against possible invasion.

The spokesman added that the proposal to extend the F-5E coproduction line would be helpful in

Nationalist officials have argued

The spokesman, Liu Ta-Jen,

TAIPEI (Reuters) - A spokes-

protest against this."

U.S. officials here.

parable aircraft.

It remains unclear whether the

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service PEKING — China said Tuesday that it strongly objected to U.S. plans to continue jet lighter sales to Taiwan and warned that it "will never accept any unilateral" decision by Washington "to arm the

estranged island. The Chinese Foreign Ministry said that U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan raise "a major issue affecting China's sovereignty" that can only be resolved through negotiations between China and Taiwan.

[Taiwan said Tuesday it took ex-ception to the U.S. decision, announced Monday, not to sell it more advanced military aircraft and maintained that Peking still intended to subjugate the island by force, Reuters reported from

Diplomatic analysts said the Peking statement, while critical of Washington, reflected a willingness to continue talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John H. Holdridge, who completed his second day here Tuesday.

Analysts cautioned, however, that Peking seems uncompromis-ing in its demand for a U.S. agreement, at least in principle, to cut off all weapons supplies to Taiwan

within a certain period of time. The Chinese Foreign Ministry statement was the first formal response since the U.S. State Department confirmed Monday reports of the two-pronged decision to continue sales of F-5E planes to

Taiwan but refrain from sales of more advanced fighters. The brief Foreign Ministry statement gave no indication that Chinese leaders were at all assuaged by the Reagan administration's rejection of Taiwan's request

for a more advanced fighter. Mr. Holdridge is believed to be seeking Chinese toleration of continued F-5E sales to Taiwan in return for Washington's agreement to forswear sales of more sophisti-

China publicly demands an im-mediate cutoff of all weapons sales to Taiwan, but Chinese officials privately have hinted that Peking would tolerate the current level of arms transfers if Washington sets a time and quantity limit on them.

New York Times Service
BRUSSELS — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Tuesday that the Polish crisis had produced "a test case" challenging the credibility of the West's previous warnings to the Soviet Union not to intervene in Poland's af-

By Bernard Gwertzman

"For well over a year, the alli-ance has stated that there would be serious consequences if the Soviet Union intervened to reverse an entirely peaceful dialogue in Po-land," Mr. Haig said in a speech

"Soviet responsibility for present events is clear," he said. "A Western failure to act would not only assist the repression of the Polish people but also diminish confidence about our reactions to future events in Poland and else-

In the Reagan administration's lengthiest and most polemic re-marks to date on the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Haig seemed intent on maintaining the sense of Western momentum created by the statement issued at the conclusion of the emergency NATO meeting held here on Monday. That state-ment condemned the Russians and warned of European sanctions against Moscow.

The Soviets must know that there can be negative or positive consequences, depending on their conduct," Mr. Haig said in his remarks at the International Press. Center in Brussels, "Poland is a test case, and European history teaches that the greatest mistake in dealing with heavily armed aggressors is to ignore their violations of international agreements and to act as though nothing had hap-

He was apparently referring to the failure of the West to react to Nazi Germany's moves in Europe before the outbreak of World War

Throughout the Polish crisis, the Reagan administration has taken the position that it had to assume the leadership of the West, to galvanize other states in responding to the imposition of martial law, and in particular to the Soviet involvement in the crisis.

Mr. Haig's speech on Tuesday was evidently intended to be a sort of rallying cry for Western countries and was being called "an imani by Mir. Haigs aides, although there were no new

policy formulations in it. "Beyond the fate of Poland, beyond East-West relations, we must ultimately ask ourselves what these developments mean for our self-respect if we do not respond togeth-er," he said. "The West is often accused of being merely a collection of consumer societies. Are we so sated or intimidated that we fear to defend the values that make

life worth living?"

He said that the Polish crackdown "should remind us that in the battle for the minds of men. the best arguments are to be found on our side

'A Striking Rebuke'

"The existence of successful industrial democracies in the West is a striking rebuke to Soviet-style Communism," Mr. Haig said. "Our persistent progress, even with all of our faults, means that the Soviet system is neither neces-sary nor inevitable. After all, the Polish people sought nothing more than free association, the dignity of labor, and respect for the individual - rights that we in the West

sometimes take for granted."

He criticized those in the West who, he said, "apply different standards to the behavior of the East and the West." He added, "No matter how much Communi repression, no matter how many (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



TALKS RESUME — Paul H. Nitze, left, the leader of the U.S. delegation in negotiations on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe, and Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, the Soviet negotiator, arrived Tuesday in Geneva for a new round of discussions following a holiday recess. Story, Page 2.

Solidarity Goes on Trial in Warsaw Unionists Defend Actions in Charged Court Atmosphere

By John Damton New York Times Service

WARSAW -- Room 224 of the Warsaw courthouse was packed Monday with people sitting in the aisles and on the windowsills when the defense attorney began his summation.

In the dock were three workers, charged with instiating a strike at the giant Huta Warszawa steel mill shortly after martial law was declared Dec. 13.

How, demanded the attorney, could workers be punished for breaking a law against striking that had only just been proclaimed and that they were not familiar with? The history of Poland, he said, was the story of one war after another - a reference to the constitutional "state of war" that provided legal ground for martial law. Depriving people of their numan rights was in some respects worse than war, he asserted as the crowd began to cheer.

The judge, Andrzej Lewandowski, ordered the courtroom doors closed, to silence the people in the

The prosecutor had asked for sentences ranging from four to seven years. One by one the defendants stood to deliver their final words in their own de-

e of my action was to defend the

workers of Huta Warszawa from death," said Karol Szadurski, a Solidarity leader at the mill. "It was my duty to live with workers through everything and to try to avoid a repetition of the kill-

ings in Gdansk in 1970," said Leszek Sokolowski, another of the defendants. "The charges are baseless," said Jacek Lipinski. "I

wanted to stay with the workers until the end." The Warsaw courthouse is a gray, squat building that sits on a major thoroughfare. Only 14 months ago it was the scene of jubilation when Lech Walesa and other Solidarity leaders won a long battle to reg-

Now, the courthouse is presenting a different drama. Every day scores of former union activists and sympathizers talk their way past police guards to get into the trial. When the prosecutor begins to read out

the indictment, it is like watching Solidarity being dismembered piece by piece. The trials are part of a huge number of court cases taking place all across the country. Under martial-law procedures of "summary justice," the cases are heard quickly, usually in less than a week, and the

sentences for organizing strikes are severe, usually between three and seven years in prison. There is no appeal, unless the presiding judge decides otherwise. Over the past week, there have been four trials in the Warsaw courthouse. Three of them involved Solidarity activists at three of the major factories in the capital — the FSO car plant, the Huta Warszawa steel mill and the Ursus tractor factory.

The fourth is a major showcase trial of Maciej Szczepanski, former chairman of the radio and televi

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Pole Cites Hope For Feb. 1 End To Martial Law

WARSAW — Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski said Tuesday that

the authorities "would like to end" martial law by Feb. 1.

there was no timetable for ending the state of emergency, which was declared Dec. 13. He said this would depend on the situation. In the past month, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and other offi-

cials have pledged that martial law would last not "a moment longer than necessary."
Mr. Ozdowski spoke at a news

conference for foreign journalists. Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman, told the correspondents that the Polish authorities would like to include Lech Walesa. the leader of Solidarity, in future agreements on trade unions.

Union Activity Banned

Although Mr. Walesa's future is "unknown," Mr. Urban said, "he is such a personality that a place will be found for him in future agreements."
Mr. Urban's hint at moderation

was tempered by a statement mak-ing plain that union activity had been banned from government in-stitutions and ministries. He admitted that some persons had left their posts after the authorities had dissolved union locals in such in-

"About I percent of the high officials will quit and most of them are quitting as they do not want to continue working on the principles outlined to them," Mr. Urban said. We demand loyalty to the state." Both Mr. Urban and Mr. Oz-

dowski refused to say where Mr. Walesa has been held since the martial-law crackdown, which has led to the internment of more than 5,000 Solidarity activists.

Several hundred have been sentenced by martial-law courts. Mr. Walesa is believed to have been held under house arrest near War-

Mr. Urban said talks had begun with "activists" of the independent union, but not with Solidarity as a whole. He also refused to name those said to be negotiating with

Meanwhile, a senior Communist Party official has called for a major purge in both the party and trade unions in order to remove what he described as the danger to Socialism in Poland

Jerzy Urbanski, head of the party's control commission, said that the party should use the period of martial law to strengthen itself both ideologically and politically. His remarks, which included a demand for the formation of a "renewed trade union movement" purged of anti-Socialists, were reported in Tuesday's issue of the

party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu. Party membership is already be-lieved to have fallen sharply follaw. According to some estimates, membership has dropped from more than 3 million to less than 2

In his speech, Mr. Urbanski said that the speed with which Poland emerged from its political and economic crisis depended on the "ideological uniformity" of the party and its ability to regain the trust of the population.

"No other body can replace the party," he added in an apparent attempt to squelch suggestions that the Military Council for National Salvation may be unwilling to give up power readily.

Private Farmers Assailed

In other developments Tuesday, the official media assailed private farmers in an apparent effort to split them from workers and iso-late leaders of the now-suspended farmers' union, Rural Solidarity.

The party daily Trybuna Ludu said that farmers had contributed to the deterioration of the nation's food supplies over the past few

In another article, Trybunu Ludu assailed Andrzej Wajda, a prize-winning film director accused of advocating extremist tendencies in Solidarity. It was the first reported official criticism of Mr. Wajda, who won international attention with the films "Man of Marble" and "Man of Iron," which dealt with the birth of Solidarity and other issues of recent

Some Western news reports suggested he may have been among intellectuals interned under mar-

Reagan Seems Willing To Ask Tax Increases

By Lee Lescaze and John M. Berry Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is "facing reality" and ap-pears more willing than before to propose tax increases to help reduce the 1983 budget deficit, House Republican leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois said after neeting with the president.

Rep. Michel said Monday that the president made clear he would rather stand firm against any tax increase, but "I think he's just facing reality."

Mr. Reagan is nearing a final decision on his 1983 budget with all his top advisers urging some tax increases in order to hold down a deficit that experts say could otherwise be around \$100 billion. The president has not made his final decisions, Rep. Michel said.

He said a deficit as large even as \$90 billion would be difficult for Congress to swallow. "Any deficit over \$75 billion or \$80 billion presents a problem to the Congress," he said. But the House GOP leader said he was not happy with the consumer tax increases on alcohol, tobacco and gasoline the administration reportedly has under study. "The average working man has to pay these every day," Rep. Michel said, adding that any such taxes should be accompanied by new taxes on "luxury" items.

Worst-Case Scenario'

An aide to Mr. Michel said that the Republican leader used the number \$90 billion "as a worstcase scenario" because he had been assured by Office of Management and Budget Director David A. Stockman that the deficit would not reach three figures. At Rep. Michel's most recent

meeting with Mr. Stockman and presidential advisers Thursday, the administration officials provided no numbers. "Stockman just backed off when he was asked for numbers," the aide said. "They were open for suggestions. They seemed to be all ears," he added.

Mr. Reagan and his advisers followed the same pattern Monday, offering no numbers and mostly listening as the Republican leaders debated tax increases and suggestions to cut military spending.

"Some of us felt the defense budget should be cut," said Rep. Silvio O. Conte, Republican of Massachusetts. Mr. Reagan disagreed, Rep. Conte added. He

is reportedly preparing to propose a 15-percent increase in military spending. Rep. Conte said that the members of Congress were not agreed among themselves on what course to follow.

Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr., Re-

publican of New York, the ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee, agreed, saying: "All the things you do or don't do are unpleasant, so everyone told him [Mr. Reagan] not to do differ-ent things." Mr. Michel balked at taxes on beer and tobacco that would hurt the working man in Peoria Rep. Delbert L. Latta, Republican of Ohio, opposed deregulation of natural gas while Rep. Jack Kemp, Republican of New

York, opposed all tax increases, Rep. Conable added.
"You feel as if you're ploughing in the sea" with all the different positions, he said, and Mr. Reagan "nodding and smiling" at them all. However, the members of Congress agreed that the president shouldn't try to raise taxes unless he does it enough to make a difference," Rep. Conable said. The president and the GOP leaders are agreed that the basic personal and business tax cuts passed last summer should not be altered.

Rep. Kemp predicted that Mr. Reagan would reject recommendations that he increase taxes. "There will be 11 ayes and one no and Reagan will announce the noes have it," Rep. Kemp said. He said the way to help the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

INSIDE

Afghan Guerrilla

Mallem Abdul Shukor was, until one morning in October, a very important man in the hilltop headquarters of the major guerrilla organization fighting in Paktia Province on the Pakistan border. Then things changed. Page 4.

U.S. Spending

In the United States, only a few of the 39 state legislatures convening this month are expected to alleviate the effects of reductions in federal spending for social welfare programs. Page 3.

Maciej Szczepanski, the former broadcasting chief, at left in glasses, and his co-defendants — from left, Eugeniusz Patyk, Zbigniew Liszyk and Jerzy Hanbowski — sit with soldiers in court. China opposes U.S. weapons duction line would be helpful in sales to Taiwan on grounds that strengthening defensive capability. Opposition to Economic Reform Plans Could Split Chinese Leadership Premier's Policy of Moderate Growth and Decentralization Strongly Attacked by Central Planning Advocates

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING - A wide-ranging debate over China's strategy for economic development appears to be splitting the country's leadership on some crucial issues, and Chinese sources warn that this could quickly turn into a political power struggle.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's program for moderate growth and restructuring of the economy over the next eight years has come under strong attack from those who want a more ambitious development program with faster growth based on big new industrial

Mr. Zhao's plans for a total reorganization of the country's 370,000 industrial enterprises, a breakup of the massive bureaucracy that runs the economy, and increasing reliance on market forces and economic incentives rather than central planning are also encountering opposition from those who want improvement in the present system but no fundamental

Another issue involves recent moves toward greater industrial democracy - workers' congress decisions on major policy issues at the enterprises, election of factory officials, growth of collectively and individually owned workshops, gradual decentralization of economic power — that Mr. Zhao has promoted to balance the economic reforms politically.

As Mr. Zhao presses his program, laid out last month at the annual meeting of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, the opposition from vested interests is growing and has now broken into

Articles attacking "some comrades" for their "erroneus ideas" have moved from economic journals into the People's Daily and other leading newspapers. Discussions at a series of political and economic conferences have been officially described as "spirited and frank." Informed Chinese officials acknowledge that

Aligned against the 63-year-old premier are some Aligned against lie of year-out plantar are some of the most powerful forces in China—the central ministries, which he is planning to trim sharply starting this month; heavy industry, which is losing its economic primacy; the so-called petroleum faction, which advocates faster growth through big new projections and chief and project line head of the project line head o ects, particularly in the oil, chemical and metallurgical industries; and a group of neo-orthodox economists, who argue that the reforms stray from Social-

The embattled Mr. Zhao appears to have received little support in this light from Deng Xiaoping, the powerful party deputy chairman and the premier's political patron. Mr. Deng himself may be contending again with opposition to his policies within the top

Cracial Months

The next two or three months will likely prove to be crucial for both men, according to informed Chinese political observers, as Mr. Zhao presses his economic reforms and Mr. Deng deals with the task of reshaping the party, and its policies as a whole, before a

scheduled party congress next autumn. They are lighting about the future of the country when you appreciate the issues involved," a party representative in Hong Kong said here on a recent visit. "What direction will the economy take? What will the character of Chinese Socialism be? And, of course, who will be in charge?"

Critics attack the projected rate of growth in Mr. Zhao's reform project — 4 percent in industry this year and probably through 1985 — as too slow. Moreover, the retrenchment in heavy industry will dismantie much of what has been built up in the last three decades under Socialism and will result in the layoff of millions of workers, they say.

Faster Growth Proposed

As an alternative, they are proposing faster rates of growth with more ambitious targets than Mr. Zhao put forward. Overall growth of 10 percent a year is mentioned frequently, Chinese sources said. Heavy industry would regain its old dominant role as a pacesetter rather than become simply a supplier to light industry, agriculture and the consumer market. A relatively high rate of reinvestment, perhaps 33

percent of national income rather than the current 30 percent, would be maintained to finance new projects. Chinese workers would be called upon under this scheme to demonstrate their "revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-sacrifice," and to remain patient in waiting for an improvement in their wages and living standards.

But the party's theoretical journal, Red Flag, evidently under the control of reformers within the leadership, came to Mr. Zhao's defense with an editorial and three articles in its first issue of the year last week. The 10 points that Mr. Zhao outlined as the basic principles for China's development must be carefully studied, the commentary said. Remaining proceed for a month or two, anyway.

"leftist mistakes" in economic policy must be cleared Ma Hong, director of the Institute of Industrial Economics and a vice president of the Chinese Acade-

lems and the need for economic reforms, he wrote in the People's Daily newspaper: "We cannot expect a very high speed [in economic development]."

Mr. Zhao's program, called the "economic responsibility system," has made higher living standards a new priority, reduced the rate of reinvestment, allocated greater resources to the manufacture of consumer products and reduced administrative controls. This gives industrial and commercial enterprises greater operating authority and uses market forces, profits and worker incentives to stimulate production.

my of Social Sciences, also defended Mr. Zhao's pro-

gram. Citing energy shortages, transportation prob-

tion of economic power and, liberal economists contend, greater vitality.

But critics believe it could bring many problems in the short term, with enterprises often violating na-tional policies as they pursue their own interests. If continued, it may even mean an end to Socialism in

in the long run, it should also lead to a decentraliza-

China, some of them contend. Mr. Zhao's principles for long-term development provoked so much controversy at the National People's Congress that the party leadership postponed plans for a top-level conference last month to make

them national policy. "They have had to retreat a bit and consolidate thinking," a Chinese source said of Mr. Zhao and Mr. Deng. The conflicts are too sharp and unresolved to

Poland, Russia Reject West's Criticism, Claim 'Gross Interference'

Washington Past Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and Poland on Tuesday rejected criticism by NATO foreign ministers, issuing a joint communiqué that denounced the United States for deliberately trying to turn Po-land "into a seat of tension in Eu-

The document described the NATO meeting in Brussels on Monday as constituting "gross interference" in Polish internal affairs and also dismissed as "futile" President Reagan's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. After the Brussels meeting, NATO members announced a suspension of commercial credits to Poland until martial law ends, and they blamed Moscow for the crack-

Emphasizing the "inviolability" of the Soviet-Polish alliance, the statement included a renewed pledge of Soviet support for the military government of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Warsaw Grateful

It said Poland could, "as before, be certain of the Soviet Union's support" in its efforts to resolve the crisis. It expressed "the convic-tion" that the Polish government, "with the assistance of its friends and allies, will successfully cope with these difficulties."

Jenkins Will Seek Glasgow Seat for Centrist Alliance

GLASGOW - Roy Jenkins, favored by some to lead Britain's Social Democratic Party, has an-nounced that he will fight to reenter Parliament in a Glasgow by-

The former president of the European Economic Community Commission said Monday he would seek the vacant seat on behalf of the centrist electoral alliance of Social Democrats and Lib-

Mr. Jenkins, 61, a former Labor Party minister, is the only one of the Social Democratic Party's four leaders and founding members still without a seat in Parliament, which he left five years ago to take the EEC post. The government has not yet set a date for the by-election, which will fill the seat vacat-ed by the death of Sir Thomas

Galbraith, 64, a Conservative. The 10-month-old Social Democratic Party forged an alliance with the Liberals in September, and re-cent opinion polls have suggested the alliance would sweep to power if a general election were held now. But activists on both sides have recently squabbled over which seats they should be allowed to contest.

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The communiqué was issued at the end of a two-day visit by Jozef Czyrek, the Polish foreign minister, who it said was instructed by his government to "convey grati-tude" to the Kremlin leadership to the Kremlin leadership for "fraternal support" and economic assistance rendered to Po-land. He expressed "special grani-tude" to Moscow for "rebuffing incessant acts of intervention" by imperialist forces

Mr. Czyrek met Monday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko for lengthy talks focus-ing on bilateral relations and "key international problems." The com-munique said the talks were conducted in an atmosphere of "cordiality and full mutual understand-

The Polish official, who is also a member of the Polish Politburo and as such the first senior figure to visit Moscow since the military crackdown four weeks ago, conferred Tuesday with Mikhail Suslov, the second-ranking figure in the Kremlin hierarchy, and other senior Soviet officials.

The communiqué gave no indieation as to the substance of Tuesday's meeting, but it is presumed to have focused on the internal situation in Poland and within the Polish Communist Party.

According to the communique, which was distributed by Tass, Mr. Czyrek told the Russians that "law and public order are being maintained in Poland, the economy is being pulled out of the crisis situation, and measures are being taken to normalize the situation in the

Mr. Czyrek asserted that "every-thing that is taking place in Po-land, including the imposition of martial law, is a purely internal, national matter of the Poles, and no one else has the right" to intervene. He said that martial law would be lifted "as soon as the situation in the country permitted."

Haiti Seals Coast; **Troops Search for** 5 More Invaders

From Agency Dispatches
PORT-DE-PAIX, Haiti — The Haitian government has sealed off the northern coastal area, just south of an island that invaders said they had seized last weekend after arriving in an amphibious

The government said Monday that its troops are hunting for five of eight invaders from Florida. who claimed to control Tortuga Island, 5 miles (8 kilometers) off the coastal city of Port-de-Paix. Officials announced earlier that the other three intruders had been captured, one of them with a suitcase Bernard Sansaricq as president.

Mr. Sansariog, a Fort Lauderdale gasoline station owner, was the leader of a group of 30 men who were reported to have left South Caicos Island, 95 miles north of Haiti, on Sunday. The group was reportedly seeking to overthrow the government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier. Mr. Sansarico's whereabouts were not known Tuesday.

U.S. officials said the 6,000-man Haitian Army had been mobilized. They said a Haitian coast guard boat and the U.S. Coast Guard cutter that intercepts Haitian refugee boats bound for Florida were patrolling around Tortuga, an is-land 20 miles long. Fewer than 3,000 of Haiti's 6 million citizens



Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, right, was seen off at Moscow's airport Tuesday by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko after holding two days of discussions at the Kremlin.

Polish Workers' Case Shows Summary Justice in Action

(Continued from Page 1) sion committee, and four of his pronounce sentence at Monday's deputies. Mr. Szczepanski is trial, the courtroom was silent. He deputies. Mr. Szczepanski is charged with accepting bribes gave a one-and-a-half-year sus-from foreign companies, misap-propriating public property, forg-ing documents and abusing his au-

Not many people are interested in the Szczepanski trial. Many regard him as a scapegoat, although they would like to see him punished. There were only a dozen or so people in the spectators' sec-

Badges Draped in Black

In contrast, the benches at the workers' trials are packed every day. Some in the crowd wear Soli-darity badges, draped with black ribbon as a sign of mourning, or buttons depicting the Black Ma-donna of Czestochowa, Poland's sacred relic.

The crowd includes relatives of the defendants, fellow workers, students and young activists, intellectuals and actors who have lent their prestige to a church-sponsored effort to bring relief to detainees. A smattering of persons take notes, perhaps for publication in an underground leaflet, perhaps just for history. Some raise their right hands in a V-for-victory sign

as the defendants are led in. A common line in the defense at the three trials is that the accused did not organize strikes but were simply present when workers spontaneously gathered in large groups in confusion and anger over the martial-law proclamation.

"I felt one thing — the fear was thick and threatening to explode," said Mr. Sokolowski, one of the three defendants in the Huta Warszawa trial. "This was such an exceptional thing, that in so short a time the desires of the workers and their union were just suspended. People were milling about. They didn't know the decrees. Everyone came up to me asking for

The judge interrupted his statement numerous times to ask questions. Were strikers' armbands

week of the steel mill manager, Adam Zurek, who said that the Solidarity men on trial had not called for a strike and were doing all they could to keep the situation in hand.

In Warsaw, the courts appear more lenient than elsewhere. In the FSO factory trial, which ended late last week, the four defendants were acquitted. In Katowice, workers were sentenced to seven years

Exactly how many workers' trials are going on is unclear. As of late last week, there were 364 cases involving 565 persons under sum-mary proceedings, but some of these involve ordinary criminal of-

U.S., Russia Resume Geneva Missile Talks

NATO foreign ministers warned Monday after a meeting in Brus-sels that Soviet interference in the Polish crisis could "damage the arms control process." But Alexander M. Haig Jr., the U.S. secretary of state, has stressed the need to

There are good reasons to think that, by artificially whipping up hysieria over the events in Poland, Washington, in particular, is preparing the ground for torpedoing the Soviet-American talks." The Associated Press reported.]

A. Kvitsinsky, the Soviet negotia-tor, at a building that houses the U.S. delegation, the two sides met two hours and 10 minutes, ac-

cording to a U.S. announcement. No other details were released on the meeting, the seventh session since the start of the negotiations last Nov. 30.

The next round of talks is scheduled Friday at the Soviet Mission

U.S. officials have expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the discussions have begun. Just before the recess, Eugene V. Rostow, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, described the atmosphere at the talks as "very good" and said that the initial discussions have been "very encouraging" even if the starting positions were "far apart."

President Reagan offered to shelve the projected deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe in exchange for the dismantling by the Soviet Union of its Europeanbased SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 mis-

Soviet President Leonid L Brezhnev countered with an offer to remove an unspecified number of Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe if the West agreed to an earlier Soviet proposal for a freeze during the Geneva negotiations on the deployment and modernization

any further details.

Mr. Haig is to meet President
Hosni Mubarak on Wednesday

and have a second round of talks

Mr. Ali explained the Egyptian position after a meeting with Mr. Mubarak and other aides to go

over the Egyptian position.
"There is no doubt that there

are principal differences" between Egypt and Israel, he said. "We are

not seeking a formula that would

deal evasively with these differenc-

es, but we wish to reach true au-

tonomy in accordance with Camp

Egypt and the United States have differed over the necessity of

appointing a special U.S. envoy to

self-imposed deadline.

negotiations and accepting a

Diplomatic sources said Mr.

Haig favors a new special U.S. en-

voy for the autonomy talks to suc-

ceed Sol Linowitz, who resigned

when President Jimmy Carter left

Mr. Haig wants to speed up the

stalled negotiations to reach a

Although Prime Minister Mena-

chem Begin of Israel favors the

U.S. ideas, Egypt wants an agreement acceptable to the Palestini-

ans and sees the symbolic signifi-cance of reaching it by April 26 as

Egypt also argues that Alfred L. Atherton Jr. and Samuel W. Lewis,

the U.S. ambassadors to Egypt

and Israel, respectively, who now

represent Washington at the talks,

are well informed about the situa-

tion and that a new envoy would

need time to acquaint himself, the

However, the sources said Egypt would agree to the U.S. plans if

The negotiations, which opened in May, 1979, and resumed in Sep-

tember after a 16-month freeze,

aim at a establishing an autono-mous council for the 1.2 million

Arabs in the occupied West Bank

S. Africa Student

Banned for 5 Years

JOHANNESBURG - David

Johnson, chairman of the Black

Students' Society at Johannes-

burg's Witwaterstand University, has been declared a banned person

by the South African government,

Under the five-year banning or-der, Mr. Johnson, 24, a social work student, will not be allowed to be

in the company of more than two

people at any time but will be al-

lowed to complete his studies. Last

year two brothers, Firoz and

Azhar Cachalia, chairman and vice

chairman of the society, were banned after being detained for a

Two university staff members have been detained by police in the past two weeks. Police have given

no reasons for the arrests and ban-

student spokesman said Tues-

sources said.

Mr. Haig insisted.

and Gaza Strip.

less important, the sources said.

"declaration of principles"

April 26, the sources said.

with Mr. Ali.

David.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Reagan Retreats in Racial-Bias Case

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, in an action spurred by the protests of the leading blacks in his administration, announced Tuesday that he would seek legislation to deny tax-exempt status to private chools and colleges that practice racial discrimination.

The legislation would override the administration's decision last week reversing a 12-year-old federal policy denying tax exemptions to nonpro-

fit institutions that discriminate on the basis of race.

In a statement issued following a Cabinet meeting, Mr. Reagan said he remains "unalterably opposed to racial discrimination in any form." He said the sole reason for the decision announced by the Treasury Department on Friday was the conviction that government agencies should follow the will of Congress and "cannot be allowed to govern by administrative fiat." He added, "I regret that there has been a misunderstanding of the purpose of the decision."

Iranian Minister Wounded in Tehran

LONDON - Hojatoleslam Hassan Monfared, the Iranian deputy minister of industries and mines, was wounded by gummen in central

Tehran Monday, local newspapers reported Tuesday.

The minister's car was ambushed by gunmen on motorcycles after he had left his office. He was wounded in the shoulder, the papers said. He

is the second Moslem clergyman to be wounded by opponents of the regime in less than a week. Sunday, Hojatoleslam Mohammed Khamenei, a member of the Mailis (parliament) and brother of Iranian President Ali Khamenei, was ounded by unidentified gunmen.

2 More Red Brigades Suspects Held United Press International

ROME — Police hunting for kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James I. Dozier arrested two more Red Brigades suspects Tuesday on the basis of information from three of the 10 alleged Red Brigades members arrested

Officers said the new arrests were made at two Red Brigades hideouts in the Rome region. Police would not say who had given the information. Among those arrested last weekend were Giovanni Senzani. 42, a criminology professor believed to be the ideological leader of the Red Brigades in central Italy, and Franca Musi, 28, accused of being a Red Brigades courier who had contacts with the faction that kidnapped Gen. Dozier. Another suspect, Ginseppina Delogu, was also believed to have had contacts last month with the group, police said.

Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio told Parliament Monday that the govenment notified NATO officials in January, August and October of 1981, that information intercepted by police or found in Red Brigades hideouts showed they were planning an assault on a NATO installation or official in Italy. Gen. Dozier, 50, the highest ranking officer at NATO's Verona base, was kidnapped Dec. 17.

A Ruling Council Is Named in Ghana

ACCRA, Ghana — Jerry J. Rawlings has named a seven-man Provisional National Defense Council, including a Roman Catholic priest and a radical student leader, to exercise central government authority in Ghana, news reports here said Tuesday.

Mr. Rawlings, a former air force lieutenant who led a Dec. 31 coupagainst President Hilla Limann, is chairman of the council. Brig. Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, chief of the defense staff, is second in command.

The priest named to the council, the Rev. Dr. Damush, had been criticized by the Limann government for being too outspoken. The student leader, Chris Burkari Atim, is a triend of Mr. Rawlings. The others named to the council are Joachim Armatey Kwei, a union leader dismissed by Mr. Limann last year for organizing a strike at the Ghana International Holding Corp., and two air force members, Warrant Officer Joseph Adjei Buadi and Sgt. Daniel Alolga Akata-Pore.
In another development, the government has restored diplomatic relations with Libya, the Ghana News Agency reported Monday.

Egypt's Nubians Return To Traditional Lands

By William E. Farrell New York Times Service

ABU SIMBEL, Egypt — The nan had last seen his Nubian village called Adendan in 1963, just before it and two dozen other centuries-old settlements were submerged by the vast artificial lake created by the construction of the Aswan High Dam.

He pointed to an expanse of blue water girded by silky sand dunes and said: "It was there — the fields, the date palms, the houses with doors opening onto the Nile. All drowned. His voice

cracked and he walked away long enough to regain his composure.

A short while later, the man was laughing with relatives at the vil-lage of Salaam, a new Nubian settlement not far from the mammoth rock temples of Abu Simbel, whose towering statues of Ramses II were painstakingly sawed into sections and moved high up on a rock face to save them from inun-

dation by Lake Nasser. Salaam is one of four nascent villages for Nubians who were forced to move more than 160 miles (256 kilometers) to the Aswan area when their village was flooded and who are now returning to an area as close to their orig-

inal village as possible. The government is helping them, and many seem pleased. "This is my history," Mohammed Lilab, the leader of Salaam's 150 settlers, said. "This is

my past and my present - this is our own land."

Mr. Lilab was sitting in a straw lean-to with a dozen or so villag-

ers, sipping midday coffee. Near-by, in fields irrigated by water pumped up from the lake, peanuts, potatoes, beans and other vegetaoles were sprouting.
There are cows, sheep and chick-

ens. Houses are being built — in the old way, with private courtyards and guest quarters, and air boles high in the walls to catch whatever breeze there is.

Salaam was begun two years ago with the cultivation of 10 acres. Now there are 150 acres. The livestock is increasing, and so is the number of settlers. They were dissatisfied with the Aswan setting, particularly with cultivating sugar cane, a notoriously difficult crop

Traditional to the Nubian culture are date palms. In the old days, a man's wealth was reckoned by how many he owned, and they figured in marriage ceremonies and were made into colorful mats for household decoration and

Small date palms are sprouting in Salaam, and the gathering of men unanimously replied "no" men unanimously replied when asked if there were plans to

Diant Sugar cane. "We wanted to re-establish in our old area," Mr. Lilab said, "because we started losing our culture

started forgetting and wanted to move on. "The United Nations, which restored the temples, should do something to help restore Nubian culture in the area," he said, add-

ing, "We're not forgetting what the government is doing — they're doing their best."

Mr. Lilab stared at the fields and the rocky hills in the distance and commented on a deafening roar overhead. "Mirage." he said, meaning a French-made Egyptian jet fighter and not what is seen by

a man lost in the desert. The man who left Adendan in 1963 went in a small fishing boat across Lake Nasser to the western side of the lake, a trip that took

three hours in the poky vessel.
In the old days the Nile could be crossed in a few minutes. On the western side, 38 persons are building houses. Corn, peanuts and watermelon are being grown on 50 acres, and this is expected to become 800 acres within a year. The more acres planted, a villager said, the more settlers will come back to

Reagan Shift Seen on Taxes

(Continued from Page 1) economy is by "changing either the policy of the Federal Reserve or changing the chairman of the Federal Reserve." If the policy cannot be changed, then chairman Paul Volcker should be replaced, Rep. Kemp said.
White House deputy press secre-

tary Larry Speakes said later that he had never heard the president express such an opinion about the

Mr. Reagan apparently has al-ready decided to ask Congress to approve nonmilitary spending cuts that will amount to more than \$30 billion, plus tax increases similar to those he proposed in September which would be worth about \$12 billion in fiscal 1983, administra-

Balanced Budget Preferred

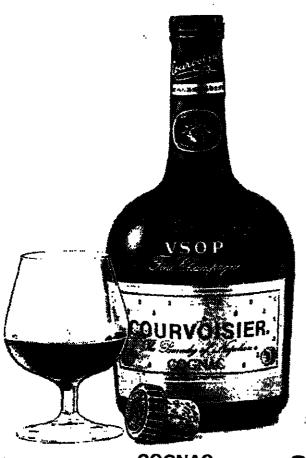
WASHINGTON (LAT) --- Con trary to President Reagan's curren. emphasis, the American people overwhelmingly think it is mon mportant to balance the U.S. budget than to increase military spending or cut income taxes, ac cording to a Los Angeles Time

The national survey, taken is conjunction with Cable News Net work, found that people would heavily support tax increases on li quor and tobacco to balance the budget.

Those surveyed also favor closing unspecified tax loopholes am possibly imposing a special tax of the windfall profits to be realized from the future deregulation o natural gas. They would also sup port cutbacks in food stamps, an to the cities and even the militar in order to balance the budget.

The telephone survey of 1,50 people, conducted last week, fourthat 40 percent of the group thin that balancing the budget is th most important thing Mr. Reaga can do to cool inflation. Three fourths of those interviewed be lieve it at least would be helpful.

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COURVOISIER

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union resumed talks Tuesday on the reduction of European-based intermediaterange nuclear missiles after a onemonth holiday recess.

East-West tension has increased since the talks were recessed on Dec. 17, four days after the declaration of martial law in Poland.

pursue the missile talks, saying they constituted a "very special category" in East-West relations. [But in Moscow, Tass said:

After Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator in Geneva, greeted Yuli

Egyptians Tell Haig They Refuse To Rush Into Palestinian Accord spokesman said, without giving

CAIRO - Egyptian officials told U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. on Tuesday that Egypt would not be rushed into a vague agreement with Israel on autonomy for Palestinians in the Is-raeli-occupied West Bank and

As Judge Lewandowski rose to

the verdict, curiously, did not prompt any cheering. The crowd seemed quiet as it filed out, past a

Gaza Strip. But they welcomed Mr. Haig's visit to Egypt in the hope that it would help to overcome obstacles in the long-running Egyptian-Is-raeli talks. Mr. Haig flew to Cairo from Brussels, where he had attended a special meeting of NATO foreign ministers on the Polish cri-

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali told him at Cairo airport that "Egypt on its part will spare no ef-fort to keep the talks going until they bring about their desired results, either before or after the complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, taking into account the current practical considerations."

Washington has been anxious to ee progress in the talks --- which began two and a half years ago before the Israelis pull out of the last third of the Sinai Peninsula on April 26 in accordance with the Camp David peace process.

Mr. Ali also spoke of Egypt's wish to see "a real, full autonomy for the Palestinians."

Mr. Haig, who is to go to Israel on Thursday, said in his arrival statement here that his talks would focus on the autonomy negotia-tions, but he gave no hint whether he was carrying any new ideas.

He said the governments of four nations of the European Economic Community countries would soon - perhaps within 48 hours - for mally notify Egypt, Israel and the United States of their participation in an international force to patrol the Sinai after the Israeli with-

He said he had discussed the matter with the foreign ministers of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands during the NATO meeting in Brussels on Monday. The offer by the four countries

angered most Arab countries, who saw it as support for the Camp David process, which they reject. It also irritated Israel because appeared to be linked with an EEC

call for the Palestine Liberation Organization to be associated in the peace process In The Hague, a Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said the four

countries were sending almost identical letters this week. "The only difference is that we are now giving our views to the Is-

tions. Were strikers armbands worn? Was there a strike commit-The defense case gathered A Test of West's Credibility

Soviet nuclear missiles, no matter how many Afghanistans and Polands, some would still put pressure on the West to improve relations with the Soviet Union rather than to demand from Moscow the moderation of its behavior.' Mr. Haig said the Polish crisis

"challenges the credibility of the We stand at a crossroads. Do

Pakistan Reported To Step Up Abuses

LONDON — Amnesty Interna-tional has said that imprisonment, torture and execution of political prisoners has increased in Pakistan as the military government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has continued to crush the independ-

ence of the judiciary. In March, 1981, 6,000 people were arrested for political reasons. the London-based human rights organization said in a report to be released Wednesday. Torture by beating, burning and electric shock was being used systematically, the report said.

Americal International said

Amnesty International said human rights were being eroded because a constitutional amend-ment in March last year banned civilian judges from reviewing the decisions of military courts. As a result, most civilian political prisoners faced summary trials by mil-itary courts headed by officers. Many of those accused were not allowed defense counsel and could

not appeal to independent courts. Norwegian Is Charged In Death of 30 Patients

United Press International TRONDHEIM, Norway - A nursing home director has been charged with murdering 30 patients with curare poison and will stand trial later this year, police

said Tuesday.

Arnfin Nessett, 45, a former male nurse, has admitted causing 27 of the deaths with injections of the South American drug that paralyzes the nerves, police said. Police have charged Mr. Nessett with three more murders and say that all the deaths took place between

growing freedom, cooperation and security, or increasing repression confrontation and fear? Are we going to see free nations acting to help expand liberty and peace, or will international change be domi-nated by totalitarian forces?" he

Reviewing the steps taken by NATO on Monday, Mr. Haig said that "it is clear that events in Poland have a significance beyond the tragic fate of that country." He said Poland's future "now hangs in the balance." In a question-and-answer peri-od, Mr. Haig virtually exploded in anger at a British journalist who

suggested that there was a double standard in sharply criticizing the Polish crackdown while not criticizing military rule in Turkey and other pro-Western states. "It is time that our Western critics stop their double standard," he replied, "and isn't it time to give greater weight to the precious free-doms and values with all their fail-

the reporter's question itself "re-flects a double standard that bog-gles my mind."

ings and stop this masochistic tearing down of our values?" He said

Japan Not Planning Sanctions TOKYO (UPI) - Japan has no immediate plans to impose sanc-tions on the Soviet Union because of the declaration of martial law in

Poland, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Tuesday. Japan is studying the develop-ments and would consult with its allies before taking any action, he said after a Cabinet meeting. He said the NATO meeting in Brussels on Monday helped strengthe unity among the members of the Western alliance on the Polish is-

Air Strike Ends in Athens

The Associated Press ATHENS — Ground personnel of foreign airlines on Monday ended a 10-day strike that had severely disrupted flights in and out of Greece. A spokesman for the air-line workers' union said that most of the demands for higher wages had been met. The ground crews of foreign airlines had sought wage scales equal to those of Olympic Airways, Greece's national airline.

2 Bishops Among 27 Released by Egypt CAIRO - The Egyptian prosecutor general, acting on humani-tarian grounds, Tuesday ordered

detained in September by the late President Anwar Sadat. The prosecutor, who deals with political offenses, said that the 27 were freed "because of old age, health conditions and other humanitarian factors." But he added that their cases "have not been shelved," which means that they can be summoned later for ques-

the release of 27 persons, including

two Coptic bishops and two priests

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Drafting of a Speech On 'State of World' Is **Authorized by Reagan**

By Martin Schram ashington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After persistent prodding by his secretary of state, President Reagan has changed his mind and given preliminary approval for the drafting of a "State of the World" speech that would be the first full statement of his year-old administration's foreign policies.

This is not to say that Mr. Reagan, who has often expressed an aversion to such things, has ir-revocably committed himself to delivering a sweeping foreign-poli-cy address, presidential advisers stress. But he has now declared that he is interested in seeing what a complete exposition of his ad-

a complete exposition of his administration's policies, as drafted by his top aides, would say.

"The idea of a 'State of the World' speech has been put before the president and he has indicated an interest in it," a senior presiden-tial adviser said. "I know that State feels it is scheduled. But the White House does not feel it is signed off on it yet. No date has been set. But the president is inter-ested in seeing what such a speech

Strong Resemblance

If he gives it, it will be in February, after the State of the Union sage on Jan. 26. According to several administration officials, it probably will bear a strong resemblance to the speech draft that was originally produced by the State Department — and scrapped by the White House — during prepa-rations for the president's only

Ice, Snow, Floods Force Slowdowns In Much of Europe

Reuters
LONDON — Much of Europe went into a fifth consecutive day of severe winter weather Tuesday, as snow, ice and rising rivers cut road and rail transportation in some regions and forced authori-

ties to evacuate residents of others. In central Poland, the river Vistula continued to rise around Plock, south of Warsaw, forcing the evacuation of 12,500 people, Warsaw radio reported in a broadcast monitored in Vienna. The Vistula has flooded more than 8,000 hectares (20,000 acres) and the authorities have ordered drinking water boiled and mass vaccinations against typhoid in the Plock area.

In Wales, the worst affected part of Britain, troops tried to dig out snowbound communities and clear roads and railways that had been closed by some of the heaviest

snowfalls in 19 years.

Snow blanketed West Germany, cutting several roads in Bavaria. In the Cologne-Bonn area, tempera-tures fell overnight to minus 15 blanket of snow also covered Belgium, although police reported some improvement in conditions from Monday.

Cold temperatures in northern France showed no sign of easing. Flooding was widespread. Express-ways along the Seine in Paris have been under water for the past two weeks. Ice from freezing rain felled dozens of trees and power lines, closing the westbound highway from Paris to Normandy for 24 hours and leaving about 500,000 people without electricity.

Rail Talks Collapse; Britain Faces Strike United Press Inte

LONDON - Talks between state-owned British Rail and train engineers to avert a threatened two-day strike have broken down, and a union leader said he would press for an extension of the stop-

The stoppage, planned for Wednesday and Thursday to back a pay claim, will bring further disarray to the already snowbound rail system. The engineers want British Rail to pay a 3-percent raise agreed last summer but management says the increase must be matched by higher productivity and more flexibile work schedules.

other major foreign policy address: his well-received Nov. 18 speech proposing the reduction of nuclear arms based in Europe.

The State Department had sent the White House a draft text for that speech that was far more than just a European arms address, containing sections that outlined U.S. policy for each global region, according to informed sources.

But the president and his White House advisers felt that such a speech would have diffused the major message he wanted to send and might have provoked policy skirmishes within the administra-

The president's speech instead focused solely on reducing nuclear arms in Europe, citing the socalled "zero option" proposal that had been championed in the inner circle by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and opposed by Secretary of State Alexander M.

Haig Jr.

The favorable reaction to Mr.
Reagan's speech in the United
States and in Europe, where it was
broadcast live via satellite, may
have softened his long-standing aversion to delivering an address detailing his foreign-policy views, administration officials say.

Mr. Haig, among others, has long urged that the president deliv-er a comprehensive address on foreign policy, administration offi-cials say. And last month, the president's advisers presented him with a Haig-backed proposal that he de-liver a "State of the World" mes-

It is important, these advisers argued, that U.S. allies and adversaries understand what the Reagan administration intends to do and what it will ask of other nations. And to the surprise of some of the officials, the president was recep-tive to the proposal. Mr. Reagan told his advisers to go ahead with the outlining and planning for such a speech.

Several administration officials voiced concern that the process of shaping a "State of the World" message may touch off new policy struggles as officials seek to put into writing what they have al-

ready been putting into practice.

That, they noted, is what happened in fashioning the November speech on European arms, which Mr. Weinberger had strongly

Mr. Haig opposed the speech as too blunt, contending that it left no room for a fallback position in

In the end, what the president finally proposed was just what we had fought and bled for," a senior Defense Department official said the other day. "But I'm not sure I want to go through that again on policy decisions on the Middle East and every other area."

Israeli Scientists Say Colon Cancer Is Linked to Diet

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Israeli researchers say they have uncovered fur-ther evidence linking a diet high in fat and beef to an increased risk of

developing cancer of the colon. The researchers, from Tel Aviv University's Sackler School of Medicine, compared dietary habits of two groups of Israelis who differed in cancer incidence but who were similar in age, sex, country of origin, socio-economic status and length of residence in Israel.

One group lived in Tel Aviv and

med a diet rich in fats and beef. The second lived on a nearby kibbutz, where the diet was rich in fruits and vegetables but low in fat and beef, although similar in calor-ic content to the Tel Aviv diet. Kibbutz members had a signifi-

cantly lower rate of colon cancer than the city residents. The rate for kibbutz members was only a third that of the national rate for Israeli residents of similar age and back-ground. The researchers concluded that "the best prevention of cancer of the colon is the same prudent, sensible diet found to be good for preventing cardiovascular and



HEATED DISSENT — Burning effigies of Judge Marion J. Callister and President Reagan were extinguished after being set aftre in front of the White House by a group of women demonstrating for the Equal Rights Amendment.
The women want Mr. Reagan to seek a Supreme Court
review of Judge Callister's U.S. District Court decision against an extension of the ratification deadline for ERA. The demonstrators charged that the judge, a Mormon, was influenced by his church's opposition to the amendment.

U.S. May Buy Aircraft It Denied to Taiwanese

Dynamics, the nation's biggest de-

fense contractor and builder of a slowed-down version of the F-16.

This slowed-down plane is built for export, just like the F-5G. And it, too, could play aggressor.

"It has been suggested to me," Sen. Tower wrote Defense Secre-

tary Caspar W. Weinberger last month, "that the Air Force may be

proceeding with the directed pro-

curement of follow-on aggressor

aircraft beginning in fiscal year 1983. If that is the case, I would be

grateful for your assurance that

such an effort will not be initiated

until all reasonable alternative air-

craft which are suitable for the

missions have been fairly evaluat-

A spokesman for Sen. Tower said Monday that the senator wrote the letter not to push the F-

16 but to serve notice that the

committee would demand an ac-

counting of how the Pentagon in-

tended to modernize the aggressor

By George C. Wilson Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - Northrop Corp. has been blocked in selling its F-5G fighter plane to the Taiwanese, but thanks to some friends in the White House, it may already have found another customer_closer to home — the Defense Department.

Pentagon sources said Monday that a proposal is under study to buy F-5Gs for use as Soviet MiGs in mock air battles against U.S. planes in training.

A Pentagon executive said White House officials had suggest-ed that the Defense Department see if the Air Force could use the F-5G, a faster and deadlier version of the F-5E jet Northrop has sold in the past to Taiwan and other foreign countries.

Northrop is based in California, and the defense official said a number of Californians at the White House were interested in the fate of the plane; he indicated that the request the Pentagon study the plane came through Edwin Meese 3d, the White House counselor.

Development Cost

Mr. Meese, through a spokes-man, denied Monday he had asked the Pentagon to consider buying the F-5G, but he said he "admires

So do the mainland Chinese so much so that they objected to its being sold to Taiwan. The State Department confirmed Monday that the administration had blocked the sale. This puts even more pressure on Northrop to find a home for the plane, which it has spent \$200 million to develop, mainly in hopes of sales abroad.

"This administration feels obligated to help Northrop with its F-5G," said a Pentagon official who opposes going to the aid of Northrop. "That's why we're trying to find a way to use it even though the Air Force doesn't want

The Pentagon is expected to ask Congress to approve more than \$100 million in fiscal 1983 to buy "aggressor" planes to oppose Air Force and Navy craft in mock dog-fights. Older versions of the Air Force F-5 and the Navy A-4 currently fly as MiGs in these aerial

Given its high-level backing, the F-5G until recently looked to many in the Pentagon as a sure bet for the aggressor contract. But now Sen. John Tower, the Texas Republican who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has become interested, altering those odds.

Few States Expected to Offset U.S. Welfare Cuts Legislatures Unlikely to Appropriate about \$83 million in a \$3 billion general fund budget." Louisiana is rich from oil and By Robert Pear

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Only a few of the 39 state legislatures convening this month are expected to alleviate the effects of reductions in U.S. spending for social welfare

programs.

No state is planning to increase spending to make up for all the federal cuts, and most states are making few moves to offset the effects on the poor.

Such states as Oklahoma and Louisiana, which have the resources to increase spending generally lack the desire to do so. States such as New York, Connecticut and Michigan, which have a need to continue social services at relatively generous levels, lack the money to do so.

Those findings emerged from an inquiry by The New York Times into the responses of 50 states to budget cuts proposed by President Reagan and approved by Congress

Eligibility Tightened

Mr. Reagan sought to reduce U.S. programs, in part, so that state and local officials would have more discretion and responsibility. Monday, administration officials said the president was studying a proposal to increase certain taxes and give the revenue to the states, to help offset the U.S. aid reduc-

Congress has tightened eligibility for the main federal-state welfare program. Aid to Families With Dependent Children, and has cut funds for social services by 23 percent. These funds, provided un-der Title XX of the Social Security Act, are used for the care of abused and neglected children, fos-ter care, day care, family planning services and the delivery of meals and other aid to the elderly and the disabled.

There have been few organized rotests against the cuts, which, according to administration offi-cials, were designed to spare the

In Oklahoma, which has the nation's lowest unemployment rate and a treasury brimful of revenues from oil and natural-gas produc-ers, Gov. George Nigh told his leg-islature last week, "the state sim-ply cannot afford to replace, dollar for dollar or program for program, the loss of federal funds and pro-

If that is an accurate summation for Oklahoma, it is even more accurate for other states.

In Oregon, for example, a slump in the timber industry, the worst since World War II, has forced officials to consider deep cuts in the state budget. Gov. Victor L. Atiyeh, a Republican, says he does not want the state to use its reve-

Funds to Replace Federal Revenues

nues to replace lost U.S. funds. received \$245 million from the State legislators generally agree U.S. government for social serwith that policy.

In Michigan, which has the nation's highest unemployment rate. Gov. William G. Milliken, a Republican, "has a basic policy of not picking up the slack" left by the federal cuts, according to the state budget director. Gerald Mil-The state simply cannot alford it," Mr. Miller said.

New York state's ability to replace tederal money is severely limited, but Gov. Hugh L. Carey and the legislature have acted to alleviate some effects of the cuts. The state enlarged its "home relief" program late last year to assist some people who lost welfare benefits because of changes in U.S.

The legislature also mandated that the state keep its share of spending for social services at \$34.4 million this year, last year's level, despite a 25-percent reduc-tion in U.S. funds for such pro-grams. Last year New York

40-Year Sentence Is Upheld in U.S. Marijuana Case

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Suppreme Court voted 6-3 to uphold a 0-year prison term imposed on a Virginia man convicted on charges of distributing marijuana, conclud-ing that the sentence did not violate the Eighth Amendment's ban on cruel and unusual punish-

The ruling both reaffirmed and extended a decision two years ago in which the justices decided prison sentences should not generally be considered "cruel and unusual merely because they are too long. The effect of the two rulings is to leave state legislatures with virtually unlimited discretion to set maximum prison terms for various of-

Monday's decision may have a particularly sharp impact in drug cases. Prisoners handed stiff sentences for possessing or distribut-ing marijuana or other drugs over the past decade wanted the Supreme Court to interpret its earlier ruling narrowly and leave the door open for long sentences to be

The case involved Roger Trenton Davis who was convicted in 1974 in rural Wythe County, Va., of two charges of distributing marijuana and of possessing marijuana with intent to distribute it.

In New Jersey, Charlene Brown. a spokesman for the Department of Human Services, said that "there has been no increase in spending on human services" to offset the effects of the U.S. budg-

are trying to do more with less." In Connecticut, Stephen B. Heintz undersecretary of the state budget and planning office, said: "Our fiscal resources to pick up programs being reduced or terminated are almost nil. All statefunded programs are being cut back because we have a deficit of

et cuts. "Basically," she said. "we Several states are taking steps to soften the effects of the U.S. hudget cuts. For example, Gov. Harry R. Hughes of Maryland, a Democrat, has recommended an increase in the state's "standard of need" that would have the effect of restoring welfare benefits for half of the 6,000 families who lost them

gas rovalties and severance taxes.

But state officials do not want to

pick up U.S. programs. State Rep. John A. Alario Jr., chairman of the

House Ways and Means Commit-

tee, said: "There is a great deal of

feeling in the state that it was time

to cut back on big government, and I believe it's time we ought to

do the same thing on the state

Republican Says Party **Must Not Discriminate**

By John H. Averill Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sen. Robert W. Packwood, of Oregon, has ex-pressed fear that the Reagan administration "feels it can build a majority party out of white Anglo-Saxon males over 40."

"You can't do it," Sen. Pack-wood, regarded as a Republican middle-of-the-roader, said Monday at a meeting with reporters. "What the Republican Party must not do is write off women, blacks and

Sen. Packwood made his remarks in response to a question seeking his reaction to Friday's announcement by the Justice Depart-ment that the administration, reversing an 11-year government policy, would grant tax-exempt status to private schools that discriminate against racial minorities.

"I'm appalled," Sen. Packwood said of the school policy decision.
"I thought the law said you couldn't discriminate." He said that if there was no law

to deny tax-exempt status to schools that discriminate, he would support attempts to enact Sen. Packwood said his fear that the administration believes it can

build a majority party on white Anglo-Saxon males over 40 is also based on its opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment and affirmative-action programs. He also was fearful that the new sion of Congress that convenes on Jan. 25 might enact laws that

would strip the federal courts of

jurisdiction over cases involving abortion, school prayer and school

"I don't think they could pass as constitutional amendments," Sen. Packwood said in reference to proposed amendments pending in Congress that would forbid abortions, permit prayers in the public schools and prohibit busing to overcome racial imbalance in the public schools. A constitutional amendment must be approved by a two-thirds majority in both hous-es of Congress and by legislatures

of three-fourths of the 50 states. "What is more dangerous," Sen. Packwood said, "is stripping the courts of jurisdiction over these issues. You can do that by majority vote, but it would split the coun-

"Never in the history of the country." Sen. Packwood said, "have we denied the courts the right to pass on issues involving the Bill of Rights and the Constitu-

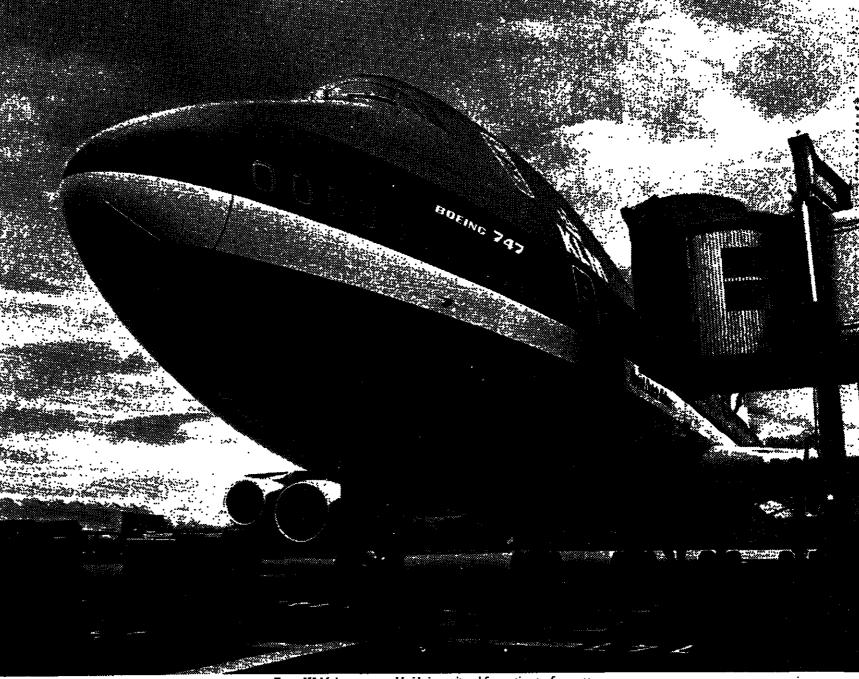
UN Body Suggests Asian Food Bank

Renters

BANGKOK — The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on Tuesday recommended creation of an Asian food bank to cover shortages and emergencies in the region.

Each of the commission's mem-

ber nations would earmark an agreed percentage of its grain production for the food bank, the commission said in a report. This would be the country's quota, which it would be able to use in times of emergency, the report



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For One Afghan Guerrilla, VIP Status Was All Too Brief

A Misguided Missile and an Interloper Combine to Bring Mallem Down

By Jere van Dvk New York Times Service

SHIE-KOT, Afghanistan - Mallem Abdul Shukor was, until one morning in October, a very important man in this hilltop headquarters of the major guerrilla or-ganization fighting in Paktia province on the Pakistani border, and now he said he did not know whether to laugh or cry in frustra-

Although he was the only one of the 50 rebels who had completed high school or spoke English or took proper care of his Soviet-made automatic rifle, Mr. Shukor's importance to the group had been his knowledge of how to fire a SAM-7 missile. He had been trained in Pakistan — he would not say by whom - to use the shoulder-fired, heat-seeking mis-siles that the guerrillas believe are

The Associated Press

of the prestigious French newspa-

per Le Monde was in doubt Tues-

day following a vote by the news-paper's journalists rescinding their

Monde's editor and publisher as of

200 journalists confirmed Mr. Ju-

lien's appointment. He needed the

The journalists of Le Monde,

considered one of the world's lead-

ing press organs, own 40 percent of the newspaper. The daily has a

The newspaper, founded in 1944 after the liberation of Paris from

Nazi occupation, allows its report-

ers and editors to elect their direc-

tor-general, who in the French

Beirut Embassy Blast Toll

BEIRUT — Two more bodies

have been found in the rubble of

the Iraqi Embassy, which was de-

stroyed last month in a bombing.

bringing the death toll to 61, a

Lebanese police spokesman said.

the end of this year.

support of 60 percent.

circulation of \$50,000.

PARIS - The future leadership

At one time, Mr. Shukor said, the group had four SAM-7 missiles, and now there was none. The last of the four had just been fired, missing its target by a wide mar-gin. What rankled Mr. Shukor was that the missile had been fired by an Egyptian interloper who had taken his job.

Mr. Shukor would not say what had happened to the three previ-ous SAM-7s he had fired, but by his manner he indicated that he had done better than the Egyptian, a man named Mohammed Abdul Rehman who said he had been a major in the Egyptian Army and was a member of the Moslem Brotherhood. He said he had come

Mr. Shukor said that for the week the Egyptian had been at the camp he had spent four hours a day praying and had berated the Afghans for not being good Moslems. He had been overjoyed at the news of the killing of Sadat and, after firing the last missile, he was preparing to leave Afghanistan and return to what he described as the struggle in his own

At another guerrilla camp in Kandahar province in the southern part of the country, Mohammed Ismail, the leader of 38 guerrilla groups operating in the desert area, dictated a letter to the chief

the only effective defense against to Afghanistan to join in a jihad, a of his tribe pleading for weapons Soviet helicopters.

to Afghanistan to join in a jihad, a of his tribe pleading for weapons to supplement their 80-year-old ri-

Mr. Ismail, 40, who can neither read nor write, said in the letter that each of the 50-man units under his command had no more than a single automatic rifle. The rest had old British Lee-Enfields that in Afghan hands are a highly accurate weapon. But they fire only a single bullet at a time and they have limited utility against the Kalashnikov assault rifles of the Soviet-supplied Afghan Army.

In the letter to the tribal elders, he was asking for as many Kalash-nikovs as possible, captured from the Afghan Army or sent into Afghanistan from abroad. The weap-ons sell for \$2,800 apiece in the

By David B. Ottaway

curity Council resolution unani-

mously condemning the Israeli an-

nexation of its occupied portion of

this strategic Syrian territory and has served to raise tensions even

Construction of new, more per-

parking area for inspecting vehi-cles at the Israeli checkpoint start-

across the disengagement lines es-

"They have told us they were

deputy chief of staff of the UN

Disengagement Observer Force.

They are putting up new build-

ings to replace the old corrugated

peace conference.

tary buildup by either side.

tribal region of Pakistan near the Khyber Pass, Mr. Ismail said the shortage of rifles did not apply to bullets. He said he could buy all he wanted from Afghan officers and Soviet soldiers in Kandahar, where he said the going rate was a thou-sand rounds for 2.2 pounds of

In six weeks in Afghanistan spent with various guerrilla groups, a wide discrepency was found in the availability of arms and the tactics used by different

Some rebel units had heavy machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades for use against tanks. One group even had two tanks and SAM missiles. Guerrillas who accarlier they had never seen mortars now talked of the need for what they described as optically guided missiles. Elsewhere, the arms and tactics dated from Afghan campaigns against the British that continued into the early part of this

Most weapons seemed to come from Soviet and Afghan forces, either having been captured or bought or brought over by defecting units. Some were purchased in tribal areas, where the manufacture and trade in guns is a traditional enterprise. Others came from abroad and were funneled to the rebels through the half-dozen Afghan resistance groups based in Peshawar, Pakistan

Relatively Small Amounts

Knowledgeable Westerners in Pakistan said that only relatively small amounts of arms arrived in Karachi by sea. They are then quickly moved to Peshawar, where they are distributed to the six Afghan political factions that have been recognized by Pakistan.

Of the six, it appears that the more fundamentalist of the Islamic groups get the best arms. The guer-rillas often sell captured weapons and divide the money.

Everywhere, guerrilla leaders hoped for equipment from the West. They usually asked about any weapons that could down the heavily armored helicopters that have been able to fire rockets and machine guns with impunity. The sentiment was summed up by Mavlele Abdul Chargor, a mullah commanding a unit at Naka, a mountain camp where pine trees hid two Soviet 12.7-mm anti-aircraft guns.

"What we need from your country is three things," he said. "First, a hospital; second, something to stop the helicopters, and third, something to stop the tanks. Without them we will lose. We will fight our own war. We are not afraid of the Russians, but we are afraid of their helicopters.

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

Mitterrand came to office last June

declaring himself a "friend of Isra-

el," determined to make an early

visit to the Jewish state to drama

tize a shift in French policy consid-

ered pro-Arab under his predeces-

Since then the intended show of

amity has become surrounded by

doubt, irritation and suspicion,

demonstrating for Mr. Mitter-

rand's government the difficulty of keeping friends on both sides of

the tangled dispute dividing Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East.

The confusion also highlights

the complicated heritage of French-Israeli relations. Paris was

a close ally and arms supplier of

PARIS - President François

Calgary's Boom Bares Regional Animosities

COLUMBUS LINE — Cristóbal Colón de Carvaial

proudly holds in Madrid his son, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus. Cristóbal Colón Mandaluniz, born

Dec. 20, is a member of the 19th generation in the line from Cristóbal Colón, Spanish for Christopher Columbus.

By Henry Giniger New York Times Service OTTAWA - Mayor Ralph Klein of Calgary, one of Canada's biggest boom cities, has just sent shock waves through the country's growing ranks of unemployed by denouncing the "burns and creeps"

by a French chief of state since Is-

rael was founded in 1948 - soon

after coming to power in June. But Israel's bombing of the French-built Osirak nuclear reactor near

Baghdad led to the first postpone-

state visit to Saudi Arabia instead.

Close Timing

because it came only 10 days after

Minister of External Affairs

Claude Cheysson paid his own vis-

it to Israel and opened what both governments called "a new era" in

Jerusalem, they annexed the

The Israeli Embassy in Paris

says Ambassador Meir Rosenne

has yet to be informed officially

that the presidential visit has again

been postponed Some Israeli

Arab leaders with whom Mr. Mit-

terrand also has resolved to main-

on Dec. 17 to urge him to call off the visit because of the Golan an-

nexation, they point out. Although

the report surfaced here, it actually

came from Tunis — the Arab League headquarters — via a for-

eign news agency that put a Paris

tain good relations.

Delays in Visit Dampen

French-Israeli Amity

who come to his city looking for work and end up resorting to

Mr. Klein, an outspoken politician and former television announcer, stunned a meeting of the Calgary Newcomers Club last week by threatening to use what he called "cowboy techniques," pre-sumably a roundup, to control the antisocial behavior of some recent arrivals from other provinces.

"Even if we have to put them all in jail, on top of one another, we have to do it," he said.

The mayor's remarks served to underline the growing economic and social distortion between Canada's regions as western cities like Calgary ride the tide of an energy boom while the east suffers some of the highest levels of unemployment since World War 11 because of a deep recession in manufactur ing industries.

ment and to a decision to make Mr. Mitterrand's first full-blown The latest figures showed a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Canada as a whole of 8.6 percent, with 13.6 percent in Newfoundland and close to 12 per-At that time, Ministry of External Relations officials were irritated by the close timing of Mr. Mitcent in Quebec. In contrast, the terrand's overtures and the attack unemployment rate in Alberta, the biggest oil and gas producer, is on the reactor. Now, according to now at 4.5 percent. ministry sources, they have been irritated again by the Golan move

In Calgary, where the oil and gas industry has its head offices and where a building crane seems to sprout on every street corner. the population is growing by about 2.000 a month, Mr. Klein visitor a few months ago.
But although he said the prob-

lems of growth were easier to cope with than those of stagnation, the influx of Canadians looking for job opportunities they do not find at home has created considerable strains on the city's resources. In addition to some of the highest housing prices in Canada, Calgary and other cities in Alberta are facing problems with young workers from the east who have no skills and little money to tide them over Golan. Both times, they gypped until they acquire them.

According to police statistics, about a quarter of the criminal offenses are committed by people from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime region. Half of those ar-rested for bank robbery last year sources suspect that the first re-ports of the new postponement re-sulted from pressure tactics by were from the east.

Remarks Condemned

But Mr. Klein's remarks were condemned by many in the east, including Mayor Art Eggleton of First word of the delay leaked out soon after UN Secretary-Gen-eral Chadli Klibi of the Arab League called on Mr. Mitterrand Toronto, the country's biggest city. Mr. Eggleton accused him in a press statement of hurting national unity "at a time when we truly need it," adding that "the true test of how great a city is can be measured by the degree of compassion it shows its less fortunate citizens. In Toronto, an editorial in The Globe and Mail reminded Mr. Klein that "during the Depression. a great many westerners went east looking for jobs. Some met unkdateline on its story to protect Tunis sources, they add. indness, but there was not a city or town where homes and institutions

> rial said. But in the newly prosperous western provinces there is a deeply rooted aversion to eastern centers like Toronto, which lorded it over

were not open to them," the edito-

them for so long. Mr. Klein is not alone among Albertans in taking a jaundiced view of some of the new arrivals. In the east, there has been so much talk of the Alberta boom that thousands of young people, either laid off from jobs or unable to get their first one after graduating from school, have looked to Alberta and to the west in general as a new El Dorado.

But provincial officials have warned that while people with skills are welcome those who come with nothing but the desire for a job are not. The suicide rate in Alberta is reported to be the highest in Canada, the apparent result of a widening gulf between those who have prospered and those who have been frustrated

Young persons beat on driving prostitutes and "unbelievers in

Hakuo Matsumoto, Golan Border Crossing Le Monde Journalists Rescind Vote on Editor

press combines the functions of publisher and editor in chief. Mr. Julien, 56, won more than the 60-percent majority required by the newspaper's by-laws at the election held 19 months ago. Since then, he has come under choice of Claude Julien as Le increased criticism for his leftist

political views. Le Monde generally takes an independent, left-of-center stand on political issues. Mr. Julien, editor of the monthly Le Monde Diplomatique, was elected June 1, 1980, to succeed Le The controversy over Mr. Ju-Monde's director-general, Jacques Fauvet, 67, who will step down at lien's appointment increased last fall after a rival newspaper published a list of changes that he re-At a meeting Monday night, only 40 percent of the newspaper's

portedly planned. Mr. Julien accused a Le Monde journalist, Pierre Georges, of leaking the in-formation and demanded his resig-Mr. Georges, who refused to re-sign, denied the charges and

threatened to sue for defamation. The incident triggered a move to rescind Mr. Julien's appointment. The newspaper's journalists are to meet next Tuesday to begin again the process of electing a di-

rector-general. Mr. Julien joined Le Monde in 1951, becoming deputy foreign editor in 1959 and foreign editor 10 years later. He took over the politi-

cal monthly in 1973. He is the author of several books, including studies of the Cuban revolution, Canada and the United States. He had campaigned for the editorship of Le Monde on a platform calling for moderniza-

Veteran Japanese Actor, Dies at 71 Being Created by Israel

TOKYO — Hakuo Matsumoto, 71, a leading Kabuki actor who was awarded the Order of Culture last year, died Monday of a heart

Mr. Matsumoto was awarded the title "living national treasure" in 1975 by the Japanese govern-

the public as Koshiro Matsumoto, the stage name he used from 1949 name of Hakuo.

Jan Schilt

James Moore McLaughlin

WASHINGTON (WP) - James Moore McLaughlin, 73, the curator of The Phillips Collection art museum in Washington and a painter in his own right, died of a stroke Saturday.

Copenhagen Port Strike

The International Herald Tribune invites you to

-MEET THE NEW-

FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

- February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris –

The election of François Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French

parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy.

With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has

organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the

new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to

be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; Jean Auroux, Minister of Labour; André Chandernagor, Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency. Christian Gays. Chairman of the Fornomic and Finance Committee of

development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of

the National Assembly, and other senior government officials.

Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by André

Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of international

bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The former will include Hervé de Carmoy, General Manager of the Midland Bank Ltd.: Jean Deflassieux, Director of International Affairs, Credit Lyonnais, and Edouard Velten, Advisor to the Board of Executive Directors, Bayerische

Vereinsbank. The industrialists' panel, to be chaired by David McGovern, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, will include: Rudolph Boniface, Chairman of Ford France; Jean Gandois, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc; Jean-Luc Lagardère, Chairman of Matra;

Bernard Lathière. President of Airbus Industries, and Yves Ragougneau. President of Sony France.

Each presentation will be followed by a question and answer period,

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or before January 22. After that date a cancellation fee of F.F. 1,000 will be incurred. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

registrations from France) or equivalent.

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75040 Paris Cedex 01.

However, there is no civilian or military traffic across the Syrian-Israeli disengagement lines here, and the only group that could pos-sibly be affected by the Israeli e are the 1,288 members of the UN force stationed within the 50mile length of the demilitarized zone separating Syrian and Israeli

Hardly a house remains standing, and it is the Syrian contention, backed up by a UN report, that the Israelis systematically used buildozers and dynamite to destroy the town before they gave it

toward its Arab neighbors.

four families to remain living in the ruins of the old town, and there is also a school, with their 14 children plus another 17 from nearby villages, operating in the remains of the municipal building.

is Amina Hassan Jokh, a wrinkled, toothless old woman with a twinkle in here eye and a defiant voice. She lives with her son and his family in one of the few homes still standing in the town's center. Amina said she had remained in

"I was not afraid of the Jews," watched Israeli soldiers in June. 1974, set fire to two of the nearby houses while she stood in the doorway defending her own with a

al-Assad had personally asked her to remain in the house where she now lives when he was on a visit to the town shortly after its return to Syrian hands.

is no life." Meanwhile, the Syrian government has begun building a new town a few miles away on the road to Democras as well as nine villages along the disengagement line to house the 140,000 Syrians evacuated from the war zone during the 1973 fighting.

RABAT, Morocco - A Rabat court sentenced 21 students Tuesday to prison terms of up to three years after they were convicted of disturbing the peace during a wave of agitation that led to clashes with

The students staged a series of demonstrations and strikes in November and December, mainly in protest against the introduction of special guards to keep order in higher education establishments.

clared resolve to return to a middle course, his visit was postponed for the second time last week, a Cabinet minister said, because of Israel's de facto annexation of the Golan Heights. French diplomatic sources said Ministry of External Relations analysts also had warned Mr. Mitterrand that, in their assessment, Prime Minister Menachem Begin could order an attack on Palestinian forces in Lebanon in coming weeks and that it could coincide embarrassingly with Mr. Mitterrand's presence.

A French advance team scheduled to leave last Wednesday to mained in Paris. And although Mr. Mitterrand's spokesmen continued to maintain publicly that the visit was still on, officials said privately it probably would take place only after Israel returns the last slice of the occupied Sinai to Egypt on

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Promotors group, building a large holiday complex with golf course, country and beach dubs on the Costa del Sol (Spain). Project for 1,000 villay, apartments, hotel and commercial area, etc., attractively grouped in Andalus

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=COSTA DEL SOL INVESTMENT

sian pueblo style villages around the golf course opening in August 1982 and managed by the Peter Alliss Lelsure Group,

From Agency Dispa

QUNEITRA, Syria --- Israel has begun turning its military checkpoint on the western outskirts of this central Golan Heights town into an international border crossing, according to UN officials. The mostly symbolic act is clear-ly in defiance of the recent UN Se-

His given name was Juniiro Fujima, but the actor was known to until he retired last year, when he was given the honored Kabuki

NEW YORK (NYT) — Jan Schilt, 87, chairman of the department of astronomy at Columbia University from 1936 until 1962 and a pioneer in stellar statistics, died Saturday.

COPENHAGEN - The port of Copenhagen is still paralyzed by a longshoremen's strike that broke

forces on the Golan. The Syrians have left this Golan Heights town a scene of total destruction as they say they found it upon the Israeli withdrawal from here in June, 1974. higher between the two nations.
Nonetheless, UN officials said
there was no sign of any new mili-

manent buildings and an enlarged back to the Syrians. The Syrian government now ed about a week ago, according to uses it as a showpiece for visitors UN officials who are concerned in its campaign to discredit Israel about the implications of the move and prove Israeli bad intentions for their own unrestricted travel

It is an impressive site of detablished by the 1974 Geneva struction made more stark by the contrast of green fields and whitewashed homes of two Israeli settlements visible just on the other side of this town.

going to make it into an interna-tional frontier crossing," said Lt. Col. James Allan, the Canadian The Syrians have allowed just

One of the less than 50 residents

the town through both the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars and witnessed its exchanged four times between Israeli and Syrian forces.

'Not Afraid'

knife in hand.

She said Syrian President Hafez

Asked why she wanted to continue living here while all the other 53,000 inhabitants had left, Amina replied, "If there is no hope, there

21 Students Sentenced In Rabat After Protests

police and auxiliary troops.

relations between Paris and Jerusalem. "You must not forget that several days after Mitterrand's being Baghdad," a ministry official said.
"Then a few days after Cheysson said a lot of nice words in

Israel in the 1950s, particularly during the Algerian war, where their secret services cooperated against Egypt, and in the 1956 Suez war, when their armed forces made coordinated attacks on the Suez Canal and Sinai desert. Since the 1967 war, however, France had been an estranged friend, refusing to sell arms to Israel and interested to sell arms to Israel arms to Israel and interested to sell arms to Israel and interested to sell arms to Israel and interested to sell arms to Israel primarily in good relations with Arab nations that are its main oil suppliers.

Warning of Attack

Despite Mr. Mitterrand's de-

prepare the Feb. 10-12 visit

The Socialist president original-ly was to make the trip — the first

Report Resurfaces That report was described as

premature by the Elysée Palace, which said the president would de-cide in light of the UN Security Council debate on sanctions in New York. Then, just as the debate got under way last week, the report surfaced again on Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, and was repeated as fact on French television. Again it was denied by a spokes-

man who said Mr. Mitterrand has not made up his mind. But the Israeli sources speculated later that this time the report was officially inspired as a gesture to France's Arab friends to balance off a French position at the Security Council that, according to French diplomats here, opposes mandatory sanctions against Israel as pun-ishment for the Golan annexation.

Mr. Mitterrand told guests at an Elysée reception that he will certainly travel to Israel, but he refused to say when. Since then, a key minister and several lowerlevel officials have said the trip is delayed indefinitely, but no announcement has been made.

We can provide your company with full-time presence in Mescow, to negotiate sales contracts or composit any other casignments. Modern offices and billingual staff provide daily contact at all Box D 1867,

and disappointed by their mability to share in the boom. Stores Looted in Nigeria The Associated Press

MAIDUGURI, Nigeria

Islam" from Maiduguri looted or destroyed stores and private homes last week, the Nigerian news agency recorded Tracedes

Buddy Tate: Tenor Sax à la Texas



Buddy Tate: Big sound.

By Michael Zwerin ional Herald Tribune DARIS - When Buddy Tate was once asked: "How come all you Texas Tenors got such big sounds?" he answered: "Well, Tex-as is a big state and we have to

play loud to be heard." The Texas Tenor school of saxophone playing was established by Herschel Evans, whom Tate succeeded with Count Basie in 1939, and includes Illinois Jacquet, Arnette Cobb and Budd Johnson. After finishing a run in Lon-

don's Pizza Express Dec. 24, Tate. who will be 67 next month but looks 20 years younger, had three days off before opening in the Ho-tel Meridien here. He flew home to his 20-room house in Massapequa, N.Y., to spend Christmas with his wife, six children and 11 grandchildren. "They all live right nearby," he said, showing photographs spread on the dresser. This is a man with plenty of practice catching airplanes and making a hotel room homey. "Family's been important to me from the begin-

ning."
He toured Japan last August and will return this year. He has two weeks in April at the New York club Sweet Basil, then comes the Kool Festival in June, followed by Nice and the summer European festival circuit. After that Dick Gibson's Jazz Party in Colorado

Rasternak Dacha Fight

By John Moody

DEREDELKINO, U.S.S.R. — After smuggling his master saga "Dr. Zhivago" out of Russia, Boris Pasternak asked a cousin to protect his family "if the storm breaks over our home and Peredekino." The retribution of Soviet officialdom hounded Pasternak until his death in 1960. Now the Soviet Writers Union, which Pasternak openly scorned after his expulsion in 1958, has ordered his son Yevgeny to vacate the the poet's dacha here, 15 miles from Moscow.

The union, which owns all the property in this rural writers' colony, plans to subdivide the house into three apartments to be given to active that is, officially approved — authors.

Yevgeny, 58, has refused to leave the house. "I told the union they could only evict us by legal process," he said in an interview. "Then I will be liberated from responsibility. But it cannot be done without bad

The district court responsible for Peredelkino has refused to hear the case, enraging the union's officials. Yevgeny expects a decision in the next few months by a Moscow tribunal.

Lines of Loyalty Drawn

The dispute has drawn some clear lines of loyalty in Moscow's intelligentsia. Poets Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Bella Akhmadulina have written letters on behalf of the Pasternak family, asking that the three-room house at 3 Pavlenko Street be kept as it is - a carefully tended museum containing Pasternak's books, notes and oak desk where he wrote "Dr. Zhivago" and dozens of poems that Russians know by heart.

Neither Yevgeny nor his sister-in-law Natalia Pasternak live at Peredelkino, but they are there almost every weekend welcoming strangers who come for an echo of the Pasternak genius.
"There are no tourists, they are all our guests," said Natalia, widow of

the poet's other son, Leonid. "The writers' union is afraid of setting a precedent," Yevgeny said, "It is persecution of Pasternak's memory, not for ideological reasons, but for the quest for possessions. It is the most disdainful form of removing

Avim Keshokov, a member of the union's board of directors, said in a telephone interview: "It's nothing personal against Pasternak. Two years after a writer dies, his house must be returned so it can be given to a

weekend, plus a couple of albums to record in between "I'm booked solid through No-

vember," he said. "Not a hole." When he was 14, he and some cousins formed a combo in his native Sherman, Texas. They had four changes of uniform and matching overcoats and were doing pretty well playing their Louis Armstrong and Fletcher Henderson-influenced arrangements for college dances. One day the blues singer Lonnie Johnson arrived for a job but his band didn't. Tate and his cousins got the call and Johnson was so pleased he gave Tate \$50.

He was starting to split it up when Johnson said, "What are you doing? That's all yours. I'm giving each of you \$50." Tate smiles. "I almost fainted. That was a lot of money in those days. I made up my mind to be a musician then

One day in a Tuisa hotel, Tate ran into the Young family band with Lee, Irma and Lester. There was a baby grand in the lobby and jamming went on all day long. I ran upstairs and woke Lester up and asked him if he wanted to come down and play some. He jumped and said 'Yeah!' He'd play anytime. I'll never forget the sound that came out of that horn. Ended up nobody playing but him. We were all just listening. He laughed and said: 'I didn't come down here to play a concert.' "

Count Basie was one of the first bands with four saxophones, inchiding two tenors, and the section that included Herschel Evans on one end and Lester Young on the other went down in history. Tate could play from memory most of Evans' solos, including the hit "Blue and Sentimental." They had similar sounds and when Evans died, Tate took over his chair and kept it for 10 years.

Tate led the band in Harlem's Celebrity Club for 21 years. He shakes his head ruefully while tell-ing an anecdote that involves one of the cliches many laymen hold about jazz musicians: "One night a env came in there and offered me a ink. I said 'I don't drink on the job.' He was pretty drunk. He said What do you do then, use the needle? You're all too happy up there, shing all the time and having a ball. You all use the needle don't

Although early death and drug abuse are not unknown in jazz, this is the other side of the coin. It is an old coin that looks newly minted. Music has been Tate's drug for over 50 years and there appear to have been no unpleasant side effects. Does he recommend jazz as a career to young people

"Yeah. It's been good to me. I got three of my grandchildren started learning piano." Buddy Tate: Meridien Hotel

through Jan. 16; Schweizerhof Ho-

tel, Bern, Jan. 28-Feb. 17.



Fonda, Kristofferson playing at high finance in "Rollover."

Eurodollar Silliness Bankrupts 'Rollover'

By Janet Maslin New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Is the Arab Enrodollar really a good subject for movie banter? Somehow, somebody thought so. In "Rollover." Kris Kristofferson and Jane Fonda play a banker and a board chairman who confer incessantly about financial matters at the multi-multi-megabuck level. The dra-matic possibilities are weak at best and satirical underpinnings are nowhere to be found.

The characters are either deeply unsympathetic or, when they re-sort to technical jargon for very long periods of time, incomprehensible. It's a toss-up as to which is the closest thing to a warm, affec-tionate moment here: a scene in which Kristofferson looks on appreciatively while Fonda discus cash flow, or one in which, after watching her make a grand entrance down an imposing staircase, he takes her by the shoulders and marches her back up again. "Rollover," which was directed

by Alan Pakula, works neither as love story nor as satire, and it isn't even the thriller it sets out to be. It begins with a murder, which, ex-emplifying the generally meandering quality of the movie, isn't mentioned again for about an hour. The killing does make a widow of Lee Winters (Fonda), however, A movie queen turned mogul's wife. she is now made ruler of a huge corporation, thanks to some advice from the dashing financier Hub Smith (Kristofferson), who is described by another character as restless, ambitious and a sucker for a star play." Once Lee ascends to power, she puts in many late-night hours at her deserted office, wearing evening clothes and listening to tape recordings, in a manner

reminiscent of Pakula's "Klute," a movie that had infinitely more sense, energy and style.

The plot here revolves around a joint venture, in which the failing bank Hub Smith has been summoned to save decides to back Lee Winters' company in a deal so enormous that the interest alone will keep the bank afloat. Along the way, both Hub and Lee independently grow curious about a mysterious bank account in which large sums of money are being hidden. This account is conveniently mentioned at every opportunity, so that the spying can be accom-plished with ridiculous ease.

At last, Hub confronts an adversary, played by Hume Cronvn with far more dash and authority than anyone else in the movie, and a talk about Arab Eurodollars ensues. The worldwide flow of money is envisioned as a force of nae, and there is the dark threat that if this flow is interrupted, "in six months you'll see grass right over Rodeo Drive!"

As a suave, off-handedly brilliant financier, Kristofferson is so miscast that his plight is as hopeless as that of the movie's bankers. Fonda, lounging in gown after glamorous gown, makes Lee Winters' elegance an absurdly exaggerated trait, but her performance is otherwise so lifeless that the point gets lost.

"Rollover" isn't dull. Much of it is so badly bungled that it can't help but rivet the audience's attention. The direction is perfunctory and ineffective. Plot holes are everywhere, as is an uncommonly loud and vacant score. If the worldwide monetary situation is as bad as the screenplay makes it out to be, movies this extravagantly silly only make it worse.

Peking Ensemble Is Amateurish fits her current purpose, though about to take place. There is exotic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — The Peking theater season must be below par if the show that has been imported under official auspices to the Théâtre de Paris is a specimen of what it is experiencing. The artists of the "Ensemble de

Pékin" perform diligently and ingratiatingly, but the presentation is so humorously amateur that it would benefit from the intervention of even a third-rate Broadway stage manager.

A woman, after long isolation on the huge stage for a mandolin solo, must give a high sign that she has completed her rendition, and when a Chinese singer emits a Parisian ballad in French to illustrate her versatility the audience is slow to grasp the linguistic feat being attempted. A small orchestra is in the entourage, but the musical accompaniment relies heavily on re-cordings, which lend the proceedings a tinny effect. A baby spotlight teases the hem of the curtain between sequences, emphasizing the high-school glee club impression so broadly that one expects the institute's dean to come out and wish us all a happy Chinese

The Chinese theater has been weathering violent storms and earthquakes since the incomparable Mei Lan-fang thrilled play-goers everywhere with his exquisite artistry. The Peking Opera, known to the West from its European tours in the 1950s, was decried as "bourgeois" at the time of the socalled Cultural Revolution, when Madame Mao took command of matters theatrical. Evidently she was impressed by reports of the Radio City Music Hall extravagance in numbers and, though she failed to recruit regiments of Rockettes, she staged a series of mass spectacles — "The East Is Red" and others — which have been preserved in film versions.

Apparently, since her fall, the Chinese stage is being restored to its earlier state with revivals of traditional classics and less shouting of political slogans. Yet in fairness it must be admitted that Madame Mao displayed more professional flair than is to be found in the visiting show, which with its coral ballets and sea-wave, snow and tambourin dances is more reminiscent of a Hollywood-eastof-Suez movie than the product of a fresh turn in the Chinese performing arts. Certainly the new China, with its rich cultural resources, can do better than this.

"Richard II" has gone Oriental at the Théâtre du Soleil of Vincennes, where Ariane Mnouchkine has staged it after the manner of the Japanese Kabuki. She has translated the Shakespeare tragedy herself. This transposition does not sing the sweet melodies of the orig-inal, as might be expected, but it perhaps due to the defective accoustics of the vast hall, it is some-

times spoken indistinctly. What she has actually done is to transform the chronicle of English history into a Japanized ballet spectacle with dialogue. The com-pany charges onto the broad dou-ble stage she has constructed as though Samurai combat were theatrical fluidity,

novelty in hearing John of Gaunt, done up as a Japanese warrior, reciting in French his paean to "this precious stone set in the silver sea." Richard's appearance as a primitive Oriental monarch is slightly disconcerting, but as a production the Mnouchkine experiment has brilliant coloring and

Voices Carry 'Capuleti'

By William Weaver International Herald Tribune

LORENCE — Bellini's version of the Romeo and Juliet story, "I Capuleti ed i Montecchi," dates from 1830, and thus precedes "La Sonnambula" and "Norma" by a matter of months. Yet this tender, lyrical piece is always considered a minor work, and even in the wide-ranging Bellini revival of the past few decades the opera has not achieved real popularity. Beverly Sills has recorded it, and various stars have performed it in the great houses, but a proper evaluation of the opera is still to be reached.

The current Florence production, the second opera in the win-ter season at the Teatro Comunale, may make a positive contribution toward a reconsideration of "I Ca-puleti" in the Bellini canon, but if the result is an upgrading, the merit will belong entirely to the sing-ers. Visually, this production is an almost unmitigated disaster. Pasquale Grossi, the designer, is a man of immense talent, but his Verona, glaring red and aggressively barren, provides a dull, repeti-tious, unstimulating background for the simple acton of Felice

Romani's elegant libretto. Giorgio Marini's staging is similarly unhelpful. A leading figure in the avant-garde of the Italian spoken theater, Marini is chiefly known for a series of elegant, stately, slow productions (includ-ing Salvatore Sciarrino's "Maggio" a couple of years ago); but here, with this Bellini production, he seems to have lost even his sense of neatness, the sets moved awkwardly, the chorus often stood stockstill, extras pranced around with lamps or bowls of flowers or even a corpse, and the occasional crowd scenes totally failed.

Fortunately the story of Romeo and Juliet does not depend much on crowds. There are two characters, and Romeo was interpreted

Toulouse-Lautrecs Stolen

The Associated Press ALBI, France — Thieves scaled the balcony of the Toulouse-Lautree Museum here and made off with six of the artist's works worth an estimated 6 million francs (about \$1 million), museum officials said Tuesday, Jean Devoisin. the curator, said the burglars were surprised by a guard, grabbed paintings at random and fled.

by the magnificent Agnes Baltsa. already familiar to the Florentine audience for her impassioned performance as the Composer in the Vienna State Opera's "Ariadne auf Naxos" brought here a few years ago, and the Giulietta was a young soprano, still in her 20s, Cecilia Gasdia, virtually making her professional debut. They were a splendid pair: The tender Baltsa was ad-mirably matched by the almost adolescent Gasdia, whose voice has a total sweetness, and if it occasionally shows some unexpressive, blank areas under stress, the interpretation is always saved by the nobility and elegance of the artist's demeanor. Gasdia is, in short, a genuine revelation. Last year she was awarded the Callas prize - a daunting accolade, but she may prove to have deserved it.

The rest of the cast was barely adequate (except for the reliable bass Agostino Ferrin, as Juliet's father) the Florence chorus did its job well and the orchestra - with a score that may seem easy but actually is of elusive difficulty - acautted itself well, conducted by Pinkas Steinberg. This was the Italian operatic debut of the U.S. maestro. The effect was not overwhelming — sometimes the slow passages drooped excessively — but at least he held the performance together and allowed the two stars (and stars they were) to reveal their immense capacities.



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NATO Speaks on Poland

It says something not altogether comforting about the Atlantic Alliance that it took Washington and its allies four weeks to make their first common statement on Poland. The statement, however, issued by NATO foreign ministers Monday, is not bad. It puts responsibility on the Kremlin as well as on the Polish regime. It makes three demands — the ending of martial law, the release of prisoners, the restoration of an internal Polish dialogue — that are hardly unreasonable. It underlines the Polish regime's economic desperation by making formal the existing ban on new nonfood commercial credits and by suspending negotiations on Poland's foreign debt. It warns of sanctions against the Soviet Union that the allies might yet impose on their own.

There is nothing surprising here and nothing likely to bring an abrupt turnaround in Warsaw or Moscow. Still, though the alliance continues to deal with several hands, it is now speaking with one voice. How unfortunate, then, that an asterisk must be added. Greece sat out key parts of the NATO declaration, the new Socialist government choosing in effect to give aid and comfort to the crushing of the workers in Poland, the better to press its grievance against fellow NATO member Turkey — it imagines.

In the NATO declaration, the most sensi-

tive element is the suspension of negotiations on rescheduling Poland's repayment of the \$10 billion in principal and interest due Western governments and banks in 1982. A game of high-stakes, international "chicken" is under way. The Poles, with immense debts and no way of their own to pay, threaten that if their Western creditors press them too bard they will default and do grievous damage to the international banking system. The creditors, with governments among them leaning on banks among them, hint - there is not the consensus yet for a real threat that the whole East bloc's access to credit will close 1) if Warsaw or Moscow does not pay up and 2) if Poland does not return to renewal and reform.

It is easier for Americans, owed little by Poland, than, say, West Germans, owed a lot, to demand that Poland be forced to the wall. But since the United States and West Germany are not only allies, but also members of the same banking system, it is worth a strenuous effort to establish a common policy on the debt. There will be time to argue over whether the creditors should have allowed themselves to become so precariously exposed. Now is the time to seek an agreement on how to make the debt work as a lever on Poland, and not on the West.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Murmur of Isolationism Rises Across the U.S.

By David S. Broder

PEORIA — An old, familiar sentiment is rising again in the Midwest this chilly winter: iso-

Joan Moon, who runs the H & R Block income-tax office at the Northwoods Shopping Center, is, like most other people here, a Ronald Reagan supporter. Though she's worried about rising unemployment, she is willing to give his economic policy more time to work out.

But when she was asked a generalized question about the presi-dent's handling of foreign affairs, she said her president is being "too hard-nosed on this deal with Russia and Poland. I'd rather we just stayed out of there." Like almost everyone else in

town, she will tell you that

Reagan's trade sanctions against the Soviet Union caused the cancellation of an \$80-million deal with Caterpillar, the area's largest employer, to sell 200 pipelayers for Russia's east-west gas pipeline.
And, like everyone else, she adds
in the next breath that the jobs and profits that would have come into

the Peoria area will go, instead, to Caterpillar's biggest competitor, Komatsu of Japan. Not Alone But it is more than the economic

loss. There's the fear that economic sanctions could lead to military 'This Time the Sign Was Painted by Americans.' intervention or, at least to an American responsibility for what happens to Poland. "Til bet a lot of Polish refugees end up coming here," Mrs. Moon said, "taking jobs that we need for our own people."

She is not alone. Among the shoppers here last Saturday, most of them past and present Reagan supporters, the biggest complaint was not the poky economy but the

Anna Bahr, an office worker at a farm-implement company said, since "our so-called allies are never willing to go along with us."
"I don't know why we should

take responsibility for Poland." she said, "when we can't handle the problems in our own country. That's none of our darn business. We cannot police the whole

That attitude is stronger among women than men, and particularly noticeable coming from Republi-cans. But it is expressed in all quarters. Jim O'Connor, the 31year-old president of United Auto Workers Local 974, a hard-rock Democrat, said: "My dad was a Navy man, and I'm one who thinks we owe allegiance to the

pathy for the Russians putting down Solidarity. But I tell you, Reagan better be answering why the Germans and the Japanese never want to follow our lead: And if they're playing that game, he better tell us why we should allow them to sell anything in this coun-roy. Anything "

commander-in-chief. I got no sym-

ry. Anything."
Peoria is less prone to economic or political isolationism than other Midwest cities, because Caterpillar is an international trade giant, and its management's thinking per-vades the local consciousness. Nonetheless, the lead editorial Sunday's Peoria Journal-Star

"We freely confess that we also are sick and tired of European nations taking for granted a whole range of things, in which we are supposed to eat disadvantages

while they complain about our pol-icies and go their own way.

"It might be better if we all went our own ways for a while. Let them quit taking us for granted — even as they kick us in the shins. "Why not bring our military forces back from healthy, well-developed foreign states and spend that money here at home? Let them take some initiatives for a change and give us the option of telling them to stick it in their ear, instead of vice versa."

Listening

All this has an impact on Peoria's congressman, who happens to be the Republican leader of the House of Representatives, Bob Mi-

Michel has had a rough time in local meetings, trying as a Reagan loyalist to justify the sanctions that cut off the Caterpillar deal. But be said last weekend that, "Unless the administration can get the so-called allies to work with us, we're really just cutting off our nose to spite our face.

"And all those troops we've go in Europe 35 years after the war," Michel continued, "we don't have to have them there. If they don't think any stronger about this (Polish) deal than they seem to, well you hate to think of going back to Fortress America again, but we can't let these countries think we're so used to having our troops there, it's just so much a matter of habit with us, that they can take us for granted.

"I'd like to see us mise that question with them, have Haig or Weinberger raise it with the Ger-mans and with the Japanese, about our troops in Europe and Korea."

If anybody in the Reagan administration, in Bonn or Paris or Tokyo is in doubt about the dangerous direction American opinion is heading, let them listen to the

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Duty During a Recession

"Almost 2 million Americans have lost their jobs this year alone Individuals and families are being hurt and hurt badly. Factories are empty; unemployment lines are full." Is that a Democratic attack on the economic policies of the Reagan administration? No. That is from Ronald Reagan's attack on his predecessor's economic policies. It was the summer of 1980, when unemployment had peaked at 7.6 percent, and candidate Reagan called it a "severe depression."

What words then are appropriate for the winter of 1982? This recession is already more severe. Unemployment reached a rate of 8.9 percent last month, having rapidly run up from 7 percent at the official start of the recession in July. It is bound to rise higher.

Indeed, the Reagan administration has engineered what looks to be the largest surge of unemployment since World War II; the rate is bound to surpass the record of 9 percent reached in 1975. Nearly 9.5 million Americans are now officially classified as looking for work - more than at any time since the Great Depression. An additional 1.2 million, also a record, have given up looking.

The administration clings to the view that this is a necessary price for reaching a laudable goal. Mr. Reagan denies that he deliberately invited recession. But he defended his entire economic strategy on Friday by say-

For the majority of Americans, who are indeed more concerned about inflation than their neighbor's distress, there is not much pain. But for many of the jobless, there is altogether too much.

They have the misfortune of being without work at a time when the federal government has cut back on protection for the unemployed and left state governments too poor to fill the gap. During last year's budget blitz, the administration left intact the basic program by which most states pay jobless benefits for 26 weeks. But it sponsored changes, taking effect later this year, that will make it harder for workers to qualify for an additional 13 weeks. Even under the current system, the longer payouts were - incredibly lost to Michigan for 13 weeks beginning last November, even as its unemployment rate

The federal government also compounded the problems of the jobless in other ways over the past year. Funds for state employment offices have been reduced, curtailing the help given to job-seekers. Eligibility rules for food stamps and welfare have been tightened. Federally supported work programs

The White House thinks conditions will gradually improve. But the country is already paying a high and cruel price for a dubious

but the gain has tended to be lost with recovery. A longer advantage may accrue this time because frightened workers in such key industries as autos, rubber and trucking are likely to accept contracts with only modest increases in their wages. But many of these workers should be retrained for entirely different work and they are getting no help

tion's unemployment rate as "tragic." A better measure of his concern would be action that keeps the burden of recession from falling so heavily on only some regions and some Americans.

What Helps Poland: Words, Sanctions, Packages? By John Dornberg

MUNICH—It was not all too long ago that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was saying somberly that East-West detente, or whatever remained of it at the time, "cannot survive a second Afghanistan."

His words were intended as an admonition to the Soviet Union not to interfere in Poland.

It was long assumed hereabouts that Poland would be the litmus test of détente and ostpolitik. The Soviets might stomp all over Afghanistan with impunity and hard-

ly a voice raised in protest. But Po-land? No, that would be different. The somnambulance of the holiday season and the balmy clime of Florida's Sanibel Island notwithstanding the words and the warning have been haunting Schmidt and the West German body politic ever since the advent of the Polish

Schmidt's personal discomfort was no doubt heightened by the fact that military rule in Poland was declared just as he was having

TT/ASHINGTON — Remember

V the North-South summit at

Cancún last October? The hopeful

expectation at its conclusion was

that a round of "global negotia-

tions" in the United Nations

would actually begin, leading to

But the disappointing reality is that while the summit may have

blurred the sharp edges of hostility

between rich and poor nations, so far it has produced nothing con-crete, not even a clear timetable on

The still unsettled state of rich-

nation, poor-nation talks on aid is

only one of many uneasy signs of

yet another troubled year on the

international economic front,

among them continued worldwide

recession and increasing reliance on protectionist "solutions" to

Assistant Secretary of State Robert D. Hormats said in an in-

terview that the Third World coun-

tries "have a better sense than be-fore that the real action" to help them will have to come through

the existing financial institutions such as the World Bank and the

"There's still a difference be-

tween some developed countries and the developing countries on what global negotiations ought to be, what the mandate ought to be,

and what the procedures ought to

be — and that still is just not worked out yet," he said.

Familiar Ring

That sounds pretty much like the U.S. policy line early last year, before President Reagan agreed to

go to Cancin - almost as if Can-

cun hadn't happened. And indeed.

if one were to measure it in terms

of follow-through since Cancun, the North-South summit was a

Why should this be so? Hormats told this reporter that the poor countries "aren't really sure what

they want to negotiate. [And] there's no clear understanding of what's to be negotiated." But John Sewell, president of the Washington-based Overseas Development

Council, a non-profit Washington think tank dedicated to Third

World problems, suggests that the basic reason for the lack of prog-

ress is the absence of "a sense of

urgency" on the part of rich na-tions in pursuing the idea of global

negotiations.

what happens next.

trade problems.

more help for the poor countries.

with the East German Communist party chief, Erich Honecker, whose criticism of the Polish reform and Solidarity was matched in stridency by no one in the Soviet bloc. But is the on-going night of the Polish generals a "second Afghani-

stan" or not? That question is at the root of the schism between Bonn and Washington that has not been healed, despite the facade of "agreement in principle" that Schmidt and Ronald Reagan tried

to project last week, To be sure, there are some merits to the West German interpretation of events and their argument for keeping calm and cool. And they are predicated on more than Bonn's greater vested interest in the preservation of détente.

Four weeks after the fact, there is still no more evidence than the day it happened of direct Soviet involvement in the Polish coup.

What Happened to Cancún?

By Hobart Rowen

Sewell thinks that the Reagan

administration is missing a great opportunity — even within the context of its own philosophy

his twice-postponed tête-a-tête Rather, there is plenty to indicate that Jaruzelski, his generals and the politburo moved when and in manner they did to forestall that intervention.

Premature

Granted, this does not make what happened in Poland any less reprehensible or condemnable. But it does lend support to the West German contention that the Reagan administration overreacted and, in a sense, prematurely shot its powder. In continuing to resist U.S. demands for punitive sanctions and various economic embargoes against Moscow, the West Germans are saying, in es-sence, that Poland "is not yet lost."

But does West Germany's rational assessment of the Polish events also justify approval by inference of a military regime as ruthless and draconian in its methods as any in Latin America?

Adding it all up, the Reagan ad-

ministration has in effect turned

away from the "global negotia-tions" at the United Nations, yet is

tions. The result, as former World Bank Chairman Robert S.

McNamara says, is creation of the

grimmest kind of circumstances

for one billion people in the poorest countries of Southeast Asia and

Hardly. But in a sense that is what West Germany has been doing. While the outcry over Polish military rule has been vocifer-ously impassioned and indignant elsewhere in Europe, the silence here has been excruciatingly vex-

Washington's overreaction, if that it can be called, is matched only by Bonn's underreaction. Therein lies the present embarrassment not only of Schmidt and his left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats but of many

other West German citizens as Predictably, the discomfort has been roundly exploited by the op-position Christian Democrats, with the result that the "Polish question" has touched off the kind of verbal slugfest at which politi-

cians here seem especially adept.
As usual is was Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria who fired the opening shot by accusing Schmidt of "crawling cowardly on the floor in the face of Communist power politics." Being off in the United States, the chancellor let his party's executive secretary, Peter Glotz, deliver the rejoinders. He charged that Strauss "passes up no

international crisis to demonstrate s defoism of the larvex. Such polemics aside, the official muteness has also prompted some nominally in the coalition's camp to speak out more forcefully. Thus, the left-liberal Frankfurter Rundschau asked caustically the other day: "Who has been writing Jaruzelski's speeches: Turkey's Kenan Evren or perhaps Chile's Augusto Pinochet?"

It puts an interesting perspective on things.

By far the strongest appeal to the West German conscience came from Heinrich Böll, the Noble Prize novelist, who jarred the ra-

with his announcement: "I too am speechless. But my silence is that of horror and shock at the unspeakable things happening in

In all fairness, it should be said, however, that if the West Germans are rather remarkable for their muteness, they are all the more ex-taordinary for their efforts to help Poles materially. Those endeavors, barely reported elsewhere, are unparalleled.

Parcels of food and clothing have been flowing eastward by the hundreds of thousands, carried not only by the mails but numerous

trucking companies. There are hundreds, if not even thousands, of private initiatives such as one inaugurated by a Mu-nich woman, Helga Haberl, who has opted for direct aid.

She obtained the names of several needy Polish families, then prevailed on an equal number of friends and acquaintances to "adopt" them and send them regular monthly packages of staples and of items known to be in criti-

cally short supply in Poland. Within almost no time the operation snowballed, and by last week she already had a list of 300 Polish families receiving regular parcels from 300 West German ones, primarily in Munich. It was, no that the Frankfurter Allgemeine

Zeitung commented the other day: "It is legitimate to ask why there have been no demonstrations on behalf of Poland here like the march for peace by 300,000 in Bonn last October. But what other country can match the private and spontaneous aid programs? Those who send parcels are not the kind of people likely to demonstrate on

It raises an interesting point. At this juncture, what helps the Polesmore: Words, sanctions or pack-

ages? utional Herald Tribune ©1982, Intern

©1982. The Washington Post. tional and complacent recently

An Outrageous Decision

From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

The civil rights movement in the United States was pushed back to 1969 on Friday. The Treasury Department announced a reversal of a consistent 12-year policy of denying tax-exempt status to educational institutions that practice racial segregation. Citing the absence of clear statutory authority to withhold tax-exempt status, Treasury officials tossed this hot potato right to Congress, declaring that the benefits would be conferred unless Congress directs otherwise.

This is a deplorable step backward and one that ignores not only existing laws but also a series of court decisions. The question has long been settled - or at least it had been — and if a good purpose is served by

reopening it, no one has said what it is. In fact, Congress has already acted. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 specifically prohibits any kind of federal assistance to institutions practicing racial discrimination. Is tax-exempt status such a benefit? You bet it is. First of all, institutions that qualify are exempted from federal Social Security and unemployment taxes. Second, and more important, private contributions to such organizations are tax-deductible, so that gifts are in a real sense subsidized by the taxpayers. In both categories, the advantages that go with tax-exempt status can be measured in dollars and cents. Congress clearly meant to withhold them from segregated schools.

The courts have already spoken, too. Shortly after the 1964 act became law, civil rights groups in Mississippi sued to stop the government from granting tax-exempt status

to Jim Crow schools. Even after the IRS conceded in 1970 that it "could no longer justify allowing tax-exempt status to private schools which practice racial discrimination," the Supreme Court affirmed a lower court's prohibition of the practice. In that case, Voit v. Green, the court affirmed Treasury's new policy as the only correct interpretation of the Internal Revenue Code. In light of this decision, it is difficult to understand Friday's announcement that tax authorities are powerless to apply a national interest test in these cases.

Finally, the Treasury's reversal of policy is wrong because it's too broad. To date, the Supreme Court has not decided the question of whether schools that discriminate can continue to enjoy tax-exempt status if that discrimination is the result of religious belief. This question was before the court until Friday, with the United States arguing, correctly, that while the government could not prohibit a religious belief that resulted in segregation, such belief need not be subsidized by the taxpayers through the granting of tax exemption. With its announcement Friday, Treasury not only reversed its position in the case of religious groups, it went much further, reinstating tax exemptions for all groups whether or not segregation was required by religious belief.

Now it's up to Congress. A number of members have already said they plan to reverse this new policy by clear and unequivocal statute. Support them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

geared to the private sector, and not matching with action its freemarket rhetoric supporting greater even acknowledging budget retrade opportunities for the poor nations, nor its "commitment" to the multilateral lending institustraints- to formulate what could have been called a "Reagan development policy."

"There is an increasing realizations. In fact, its drift is toward curbing the power of those institu-

tion you won't get the rich countries to move in the U.N. format," Sewell said. "But if you believe in the integrity of the international financial institutions like the IMF and the World Bank, you can either say everything is hunky-dory and you don't have to make changes, or you have to come forward with proposals to improve things. I may have missed some-thing, but I haven't seen any U.S. proposals for modification of the IMF or of the Bank."

In fact, the administration next week will issue a Treasury report recommending new limitations on the scope of these agencies, and in-dicating that the United States will sharply curtail its subsidized aid for the poorest countries through the World Bank's International Development Association.

New Forum

Yet, at Cancun, Secretary of State Alexander Haig emphasized over and over the Reagan adminis-tration's "commitment" to the IMF and World Bank. And he insisted - as Hormats did in the interview for this column - that North-South compromises should be hammered out in those agen-cies, and not in a debating society like the United Nations.

What it comes down to, in Sewell's view, is whether the United States will allow the IMF and the Bank to play "a role adequate for the 1980s." He believes that if the United States wants to sidestep negotiations in the United Na-tions, there is still a lot more that it can do and should be doing for the Third World within the IMF, World Bank, and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Like many other supporters of a free-trading system, Sewell be-lieves that the Reagan administration had one concrete chance to help Third World countries, and blew it, when it failed to stand firm against the imposition of more re-strictive quotas on textile imports in the Multi-Fiber Agreement.

Grounding a 'Doomsday Plane' SPOKANE, Wash. — A couple of months ago, the newspapers carried stories about President in the

dent Reagan's first flight in the

"doomsday plane," the airplane he would use aloft if there were a nuclear confrontation. Naturally, the occasion was talked about in the most somber, "God forbid" tones. Still, imagine this airplane: carpeted, leather

swivel chairs, interesting gadgets, maps, clocks, note pads, multico-lored telephones. Knowing the military, I'm sure an atmosphere conducive to brisk management and decision has been established. If so, this would

be a big mistake. War is caused by a failure of imagination. National leaders sit in their mirrored palaces, or in tidy war rooms with their gamelike maps and charts, or in the calm of paneled Cabinet rooms, and weigh the next move, with no tendency to reflect on the terrible forces that they can set in motion.

No Chaos Instead of the horrifying picture of millions of armed men roaming the fields gunning for each other, statesmen see only neatly arranged symbols for divisions and corps on

Instead of hearing firsthand what a hotheaded adversary has to say to their accusations and threats ered - this is what bomb shelters

their maps.

and me hold our tempers in tense situations — statesmen get a "probable response" from professor-type or a heel-clicking aide. The chaos of the real world is represented to them in polished, ndexed, annotated, annexed "situation reports."

By William Stimson

What is needed is some method of jerking political leaders out of their cocoons while there is still time. Take away their cigars, turn off the heat, turn up the lights, cancel lunch and get them to con-centrate on avoiding the ultimate

A Minuteman missile is narrower than the fuselage of the doomsday airplane, but widened at the bot-tom and lengthened, it could ac-commodate the same command post in a vertical configuration a small Cabinet room on the upper level, a war room with proper monitors and maps below, a command-and-communications center below that.

The space taken up by ladders or elevators from one level to another could be regained if ameni-ties such as leather chairs and kitchen facilities were replaced by folding chairs and foil-wrapped sandwiches — changes valuable on their own merits anyway, I think.

The cold steel walls of the missile's interior should remain uncovthe kind of thing that make you are like. If some sort of wall cover-

1980

ing is absolutely necessary, for in-.; sulation or whatever, I recommend wallpaper made from enlarged photographs of the aftermath of the bombing of Hiroshima.

Absurdity

The advantage of a missileborne headquarters is that it would keep the consequences of each de-cision vividly, starkly before the-president and his advisers. An air. plane designed to survive nuclear war implicitly suggests that after the nuclear exchange the leaders will continue to "manage" the situ-ation — an absurdity that already shows a dangerous failure of imagination.

No conceivable grievance of geo-political adjustment could ever justify resorting to nuclear weap-ons, which would leave whole populations dead or dying and, by ruining health systems, agriculture and economic networks, probably be only the first of several catas

trophes.

We do not want the presiden and secretary of state to skip pas the nuclear exchange and to sup pose that they will just go on com fortably spewing decisions from the cloud

We want them to know that preventing the use of those missiles i their one, all-important job. (William Stimson is managing edi)

tor of Spokane Magazine.)

01982. The New York Times

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Executive Editor

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Chief Editorial Writer

1932; Crisis in France

1907: Automobile Boom

NEW YORK - No line of manufacturing has experienced greater prosperity in 1906 than the automobile industry. All the factories were busy and many of them were running overtime. The total production of the United States is estimated at 38,000 machines, valued at \$15.5 million. The chief feature of manufacture for the year is found not in novelties but in standardization and perfection of machine parts. All the leading makers have bettered their machines, but the betterments are mainly in the things that do not appear on the surface. They will be manifest to the users a few years hence, as they find that touring automobiles and runabouts do not wear

out as of yore.

PARIS — The French ministerial crisis, which opened with the death of André Maginot a week ago, reached a climax when the Laval Cabinet tendered its resignation to President of the Republic, Paul Doumer. In view of the two international conferences due in the next few weeks it is expected that the crisis will be short and that a Cabinet may be formed by the time the chamber meets tomorrow. Premier Pierre Laval was not overthrown by parliament. It is now expected that after the refusal of the Radical and the Radical-Socialist parties to participate in a government of the same political texture as the outgoing one, Mr. Laval will call upon the outgoing ministers to retain their portfolios.

·Letter -

Polish 'Vacuum' Professor George F. Kennan writes (IHT, Jan. 8) "the Nazis' military failure ... drew Soviet military and political power into the resulting vacuum." Mr. Kennan is a historian, and he should remem-ber that Poland, a part of that al-leged "vacuum," had throughout the war a government in exile, rec-ognized by all Allies, (and till the Katyn scandal in 1943 also by the USSR), an army of several hundred thousand fighting in the West 1944-45 — and, at home, a well-organized underground state with another and y schools, universities, ministerial departments and provincial administration. This secret structure survived the German terror, and was destroyed only by the Red Army in 1944-45. Similarly, it is preposterous to talk about "vacuum" in Hungary or Romania

ZDZISLAW NAJDER

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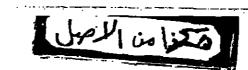
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ing, "I don't know any other way to do it."

How much pain does this strategy inflict?

soared to 15.1 percent.

have been cut way back.

economic remedy. Serious recessions always reduce inflation,

from the government. Mr. Reagan last week referred to the na-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL

Woodside Defers Part Of Australia Project

Resters PERTH — The second and third stages of Australia's largest energy project, an offshore natural gas venture valued at 8 billion Australian dollars (\$9 billion), will be delayed, Woodside Petroleum, one of the developers, said Tuesday.

Industry sources said Woodside and its partners in the project for extracting gas from Australia's North West Shelf have so far been unable to come to terms with eight Japanese companies who signed letters of intent last year to purchase 6 million tons of liquefied natural eas.

The Japanese companies are re-luctant to close the deal in view of the world oil glut, which has depressed petroleum prices and reduced demand for alternative fuels, the sources said.

Woodside said it would put off design and construction work on the second and third production platforms until contracts for sales

of liquefied natural gas to Japa-nese utilities are completed.

The spokesman said the first production platform, now under construction, will be able to provide up to 4 million metric tons of LNG per year as well as supplying natural gas to Western Australia's state electricity commission. Woodside borrowed \$1.4 billion

from a consortium of international banks to fund the first phase of the project. The Woodside spokesman said the deferral will mean a postponement of the company's efforts to raise further funds, estimated at another \$2 or \$3 billion.

The participants in the venture are Woodside, with 50 percent; British Petroleum's BP Petroleum Development Australia Pty. and Standard Oil of California's California Asiatic Oil Co., 16.66 per-cent each; and Royal Dutch/Shell Group's Shell Development (Australia) Pty. and Broken Hill Pty.'s Hematite Petroleum Pty. with 8.33 percent each.

Nippon Kokan of Japan is building the production platform for the first phase of the program. Although Woodside would not say how long the delay will be, in-dustry sources said it would be for at least one year, postponing full production to 1987 at the earliest. The company spokesman said Woodside is confident the sales contract will be signed and the project will go ahead. "All we are announcing is a deferral," he said.

Doug Anthony, Australia's deputy prime minister and trade min-ister, said in Canberra that he remains confident the contracts will be concluded reasonably soon. "I appreciate the complexities involved in concluding an export agreement of this nature," he said. But I believe the Japanese will me to strive for an early conclusion

In Tokyo, a spokesman for Tokyo Electric Power, the leader of the Japanese consortium, said talks on a purchase and sales agreement are going well, although the actual signing has taken longer than expected. A spokesman for the Tokyo office of North West Shelf Development Pty. said the contract could possibly be com-pleted by the middle of this year.

nese consortium are Chubu Electric Power, Kansai Electric Power, Chugoku Electric Power, Kyushu Electric Power, Tokyo Gas, Osaka Gas and Toho Gas. Meanwhile, Woodside reported

The other members of the Japa-

Martin Nominated To Fed Reserve

Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON - President Reagan has nominated Preston Martin, a California businessman as vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, a move that places him in line to assume the chair-

The appointment of Mr. Martin, which had been expected, gives the board a pragmatic executive who has never been identified with monetarist theories about strict control of the money supply. The 58-year-old former developer served in the Nixon administration from 1969-72 as chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The White House said Monday that Mr. Martin would serve a 14year term beginning Feb. 1 as a member of the Fed's Board of Governors. He would serve as vice chairman for a four-year period unless he moves up to become chairman. He is scheduled to replace Frederick Schultz, whose board term expires Jan. 31.

Mr. Martin's appointment is ex-pected to be confirmed by the Senate. Paul Volcker, the current Fed chairman, is serving a term that expires in August 1983.

Australian Wheat Outlook

Remers CANBERRA, Australia — Australia's 1981/82 wheat production will total 16.1 million metric tons, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecast Tuesday, up from its earlier forecast of 15.3 million tons and last year's drought affect-

Nameless Forex Trade

TOKYO - The principle of confidentiality will be adopted Feb. 1 in money broking activities in the Tokyo foreign exchange market, a spokesman for the market practice committee said Tuesday. He said the committee will no longer require money brokers to disclose the names of banks making give or take orders before a transaction is

that a test of one the offshore appraisal wells in the North West Shelf produced encouraging results, though a final assessment raust await further testing. The company said the Goodwyn 6 well

flowed cil at 2.210 barrels a day on test through a 14-inch hole. 'Insider' Ban

ZURICH - The Swiss Federal Banking Commission has called on the government to make insider trading on stock exchanges a criminal offense, a commission spokes-

Asked of Bern

man said Tuesday.
Such a move would help prevent conflicts between Swiss banks and U.S. stock exchange regulatory authorities, he told Reuters in re-

sponse to questions.

Several Swiss banks came into conflict with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission last fall when they refused to divulge names of clients which the SEC demanded in connection with investigations into suspected insider

The banks invoked Swiss banking secrecy law in refusing to di-vulge the clients' names. Heinrich Schneider, deputy di-

rector of the Swiss Bankers' Asso-ciation, said that making insider trading a criminal offense may be the best way to solve the problems with U.S. regulatory authorities.

The bankers association last

week issued a communiqué condemning insider trading and say-ing Swiss banks are ready to coop-erate with U.S. authorities in finding a reasonable solution to the in-

sider trading problem.

Under a legal aid treaty signed with the United States in 1973, Swiss banks are not bound by banking secrecy rules if the activity being investigated by the U.S. au-

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Olivetti Group Turnover Rose 29% Last Year

Reuters IVREA, Italy — Olivetti group turnover rose 29 percent to 2.83 trillion lire (\$2.32 billion) last year from 2.18 trillion in 1980, Managing Director

Carlo de Benedetti said Tuesday. Group profit will be higher than 1980's 104 billion lire, he said. He had forecast in September that 1981 consolidated group profit would rise

to 140 billion lire on turnover of 2.8 trillion. An Olivetti spokesman said parent company turnover last year rose to a provisional 1.36 trillion lire from 1.10 trillion in 1980.

MGM to Repurchase 33% of Outstanding Shares Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - MGM Grand Hotels plans to repurchase the equivalent of nearly one-third of its outstanding shares, following suthorization by its board to exchange up to 10 million shares of a new issue of redeemable preferred stock for an equal number of outstanding common shares.

The board, which met Saturday in Los Angeles, said the preferred

stock would be entitled to cash dividends of 44 cents per share, the same as is now paid on the common stock. Under the plan, which must be approved by both MGM shareholders and the Securities and Exchange Commission, MGM Grand would be obliged to devote at least 75 percent, and no more than 90 percent, of its net profits each year to the

redemption of the preferred stock at \$20 per share. Financier Kirk Kerkorian, who owns about 50 percent of the outstanding common stock, or 32.5 million shares, has told the company that he would tender at least 5 million shares, MGM said.

Panel in U.S. Issues Warning to Seabrook Utility

CONCORD, N.H. - The builder of the Seabrook nuclear power plant faces severe financial problems, the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission said, in ordering the utility to sell some of the plant or face regulatory pressure to delay or cancel one or both Seabrook reactors. In a rate decision Monday, the commission said the prospects of bank-

ruptcy for the company, and cancellation for Seabrook II, now 11 per-cent complete, are "so tangible they cannot be ignored." The commis-sion was harshly critical of Public Service of New Hampshire and New England utilities generally.

That statement led to a sharp decline in the price of the company's stock Tuesday, and commission Chairman Michael Love said he did not mean to imply that bankruptcy was likely. Trading in the stock was halted on the New York Stock Exchange after it dropped \$2.875 to \$12.75 a share. Public Service described as "totally unfounded" the suggestion that it could go bankrupt,

Cockerill-Sambre Negotiates a Financing Pact.

AP-Dow Jones BRUSSELS — Belgium's troubled steel company Cockerill-Sambre has reached a conditional agreement with the government and the country's banks to assure financing through the end of this year, a company

Under the rescue program worked out Monday, the banks would reschedule 28 billion francs (about \$ 718 million) in debt coming due and advance fresh funds totaling 9 billion francs, while the government apparently would guarantee the loans, the spokesman said.

Cockerill-Sambre this week will open talks with labor unions aimed at thorities is a criminal offense in curbing wage costs significantly over the next several years.

'Copycat' Computers Expected Soon By Richard A. Shaffer

AP-Dow Jones NEW YORK - The rapidly growing personal-computer business appears headed in a new direction: Machines made by one company soon may be able to em-

ulate those made by any other. Such a development probably would cut sharply the profitability of the computers themselves, forcing manufacturers to seek their margins in software, the instruction programs that enable the machines to keep books, print pay-

checks and play games.

Many observers expected the change to come in about a year, when new Japanese equipment would emulate International Business Machines Corp.'s personal computer. Instead, a U.S. compa-

ny seems to be taking the first step.
Commodore International Ltd., Notristown, Pa., plans to make a personal computer that can emu-late those of Apple Computer Inc., Tandy Corp., IBM and others but that would sell for a much lower prices — less than \$1,000 (compet-itors' models sell for two to four times as much.')

Immediate Access

Aided by one of several special circuits plugged into its back, the Commodore machine will be able to read and operate from programs recorded on magnetic disks for Apple, Tandy, IBM or other computers without modification, the company says.

The Commodore machine thus would have immediate access to the largest libraries of financial. text-editing and business programs personal computers without the need for expensive develop-ment on Commodore's part.

"Commodore seems to be mov-ing toward the universal machine concept, which we all expected the Japanese to do first," says Ulric Weil who follows the computer industry for Morgan Stanley & Co.

"If Commodore does what it says it will," predicts Mr. Weil, "the hardware side of the personalcomputer market will take on a commodity aspect." By that, he means the machines themselves will be comparable in capability and highly competitive in price.

Shipments of the new Commodore machine are scheduled to begin in September, the company says, and the product will be shown for the first time this spring. Commodore is not saying where it

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STRATEGIC

dustry sources expect it to appear at a trade fair that begins April 21

in Hanover, West Germany.
The Commodore Model 64 is not an Apple emulator, but it does appear to match the performance the Apple II computer and it will retail for \$595. A comparable Apple II retails for \$1,650. Sales of the Model 64 are supposed to begin this spring.

The microprocessor inside-the Model 64, known as a 6510, is an improved version of the one inside the Apple II, called a 6502. Many Apple programs will run on the Commodore machine if entered from the keyboard.

Tandy Targeted

But Commodore says it has no plans to enable the Model 64 to use all Apple II software without modification or to read recorded Apple programs. Charles Wintere, the company's chief engineer, says such an adaptation could be accomplished at "negligible" manufacturing cost.

Commodore says it does plan to offer a plug-in circuit that will give the Model 64 access to programs written for computers that use Z-80 microprocessors and the socalled CP-M operating system. (An operating system is an under-

Brazilian Trade In Surplus in '81

RIO DE JANEIRO - Brazil's foreign trade swung into a \$1.21-billion surplus in 1981 from a deficit of \$2.83 billion in 1980, preliminary Finance Ministry figures re-

ported Tuesday show.
Exports totalled \$23.29 billion throughout 1981 compared with \$20:13 billion the previous year, while imports were \$22.09 billion compared with \$22.96 billion the previous year, the figures show.

Crude oil imports in 1981 were
\$10.60 billion, up from \$9.37 bil-

lion the previous year, while wheat imports declined to \$830 million from \$890 million. The decline was the result of a drop in industrial activity in 1981,

economists said. The December trade surplus narrowed to \$232 million from \$375 million in November and compared with a surplus of \$90 million in December 1980.

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lying program that does house-keeping chores for a computer.) Observers at the Las Vegas trade show generally regarded Commodore's planned use of the Z-80 cir-cuit as an effort by the company to capture some of the market for Tandy's Radio Shack line of personal computers.

The Commodore emulator scheduled to become available later this year also will rely on the 6510 microprocessor. Through a slot in its back, the machine will be able to accept other microprocessors, such as the Intel Corp. 8088 used in the IBM personal comput-

The Commodore emulator will be offered in two versions, one with color video display and the other with black-and-white display. Memories of each machine will be able to store and retrieve between 128,000 and 256,000 characters of information.

Some personal-computer industry experts doubt that Commodore can carry out its plans to market emulators. Steven P. Jobs, Apple's chairman and one of its founders. says he is not worried by Commodore's strategy.

"I think the Apple II has a chance of becoming a commodity product," Mr. Jobs said. "Sooner or later, someone will figure out a less expensive way to build a computer that will run Apple programs. But I'm sure we'll still manage to compete, in the same way that Sony still manages to make a profit even though other compa-nies make turntables that will play the same records that Sony turn-tables will."

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local

Mellon I	National	
4th Quar.	1981	19
Oper. Net	38.2	30
Per Share	1.94	1.5
Net Income	37.0	30
Per Shore	7.88	1.1
Year	1981	19
Oper. Net	126.0	114
Per Share	6.41	5.
Net Income	115.5	112
Per Shore	5.88	5.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION

COMPTRENDII A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT. THE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY **Equity on** OF THE EIGHTIES

January 1, 1981: \$100,000.00 **Equity on** January 7, 1982: \$239,558.89 after all charges

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U.S. Panel Cites Oil-Royalty Loss

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The government failed to receive \$650 million in oil and gas royalties it was due last year, according to a special panel of investigators. It said that the loss was due to underreporting by companies operating on federal lands and the inability of the Interior Department to police its "honor system" of collections. The investigators also report

that thefts of undetermined amounts of oil from government and Indian leases have become "a serious national problem." panel cites estimates that 2 to 6 percent of all crude oil produced in the United States is being stolen from oilfields and tank farms.

Hans Friderichs

Poland Seeks

Completion

Of Debt Pact

Reuters
FRANKFURT — Senior Polish
officials have said Poland is still

interested in signing a debt-res-cheduling agreement with Western commercial banks for repayments

due last year, a Dresdner Bank

spokesman reported Tuesday. But Hans Friderich, Dresdner

management board spokesman, told the officials during a visit to

Warsaw Monday that payment of interest due on the debt remains a

condition for completing the

came at the invitation of the Polish

finance ministry and Bank Handlowy, were the first direct contact Western bankers have had

with Polish officials since martial

law was declared in Poland a

month ago. Dresdner said both sides agreed

to further talks, but no date was

Poland failed to meet all the inter-

Monday, NATO ministers meet-

est payments due.

Dresdner is to act as interna-

Mr. Friderichs' talks, which

egreement, the bank said

The investigation was conducted by the Commission on Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources, a five-member body set up by the Reagan administra-tion last July to study long-standing allegations of underpayments and enforcement laxity. The report of the investigating panel was given final approval by the commissioners on Friday.

To deal with the problems investigating panel was given final approval by the commissioners on Friday.

pecteu to generate \$20 billion a year by the end of this decade, the commission has made far-reaching recommendations, including fines of as much as \$10,000 a day for violations. Fines were never imposed before. Only recently, in fact, have those underreporting their production been made to pay interest on late payments.

Preliminary drafts of the panel's work have already spurred action at the Interior Department, where staff members have endorsed nearly all its recommendations.

The administration is expected to announce proposals to tighten the royalty-collecting system within the next few days. The panel also recommends rais-

ing the royalty percentage for new onshore leases to 16 2/3 percent, the level for offshore leases, from the present 121/2 percent. The Interior Department staff opposes this change, however, and it is unclear what Mr. Watt will recommend. In essence, the panel says the Geological Survey has spent too

much effort acting as a bookkeeper for the oil and gas industry while virtually neglecting field inspec-tions and other enforcement methvolving a royalty system that is ex- ods. The panel proposes that the oil and gas producers themselves be required to do this work. The industry is expected to

strongly resist measures calling for more reporting responsibility. Peter B. Wellish of the Independent Petroleum Association of America said that many of his group's 7,500 members, including some very small operators, would have to add 6 to 10 employees a just to keep track of all these

The commission acknowledges == that many cases of apparent underreporting reflect legitimate differences of opinion on how to interpret federal royalty rules, particular ularly those involving natural gas, which is still under price control.

Undercollection and theft also has cost states and Indian tribes huge amounts of money, the com-mission says, and the lack of federal attention to the problem has forced many of them to make their own investigations.

The government returns 50 per-cent of the collections to the states where the oil and gas is taken. An exception is Alaska, which gets 90 percent. All the royalty money from Indian-owned lands is turned

Rate Worries Continue to Depress NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower for the second straight day Tuesday as concern about the outlook for interest rates continued to dominate the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 2.76 at 847.70 as declines outnumbered advances by more than two to one. Volume narrowed to about 50 million shares from Monday's 51.9 million.

Analysts said investors remain concerned that recent strong growth in U.S. money supply will cause the Federal Reserve to tighten its monetary policy, pushing interest rates higher.
Hildegard Zagorski of Bache

tional agent for the \$2.4-billion rescheduling agreement on behalf of the some 500 Western banks. Poland was due to repay West-ern banks some \$2.4 billion in principal due on debt in the final Group Inc. said she does not expect any major improvement in the market at least over the next conthree quarters of 1981, representple of sessions, and added that she does not look for a significant gain ing 95 percent of the total amount due. Banks had agreed to reschedule the debt for seven years, but the signing, which had been set for Dec. 29, was postponed after "until interest rates come down." Fears about the recent growth of

the money supply, and particularly about the figures to be released this Friday, which many analysts expect will show a large increase, are keeping downward pressure on ing in Brussels decided to block stock prices.
Estimates for the rise in the M-1

further credits to Poland for items other than food and suspended ne-gotiations on rescheduling Polish debt that falls due this year. money supply measure for the week of Jan. 6 range from \$2 to

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said there is concern that continued strong money supply growth will prevent the Federal Reserve from easing monetary policy further and thereby limit the economy's recovery from reces-

The market's attention again focused on IBM and AT&T. Each

stock traded more than 1 million shares, with volume leader IBM ahead 4 to 57% and AT&T down one to 59% prior to a trading halt late in the session.

In other corporate news,

Chrysler Corp said it increased the price of the Mitsubishi Motors vehicles it markets in the United

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 12, 1982, excluding bank service charges

•		Per	ď	ollar V	alues		_		Per
ECU	1.067	0.5672	2.4418	6.2035	1,309.73	2.6771	41.634	1.9832	7.9726
Zurich	1.8622	3.5029	81,29 -	31,59 -		74,155	4.7684	_	24.585 *
Peris	5,829	10.935	253.98 •		4705 x	231,84 *	14.907 -	31240 -	77.20
New York		1,0753	0.4375	0.1727	0.0075	0.3920	0.0257	0.5392	0.1343
Miles	1,228.05	2,303,00	534.99	210.73		412.27	31.406	453.28	14191
London (b)			4.2975	10.8988	2.299.25	4.705	72.905	3.4886	N.A.
Frankfart	2,2922	4,308		39.39 •		91.24 *	5.876	12165	30.65
Brussels (c		73.32	17.6335	4.708	3185	15.545		20.945	5.215
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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BIDDING

BID FOR SHARES OF COMPAÑIA NACIONAL DE TELEFONOS S.A. Conateval and compañia de telefonos de coyhaique s.a.

Corporación de Fomento de la Producción CORFO (Development and Production Corporation) hereby invites national and international investors interested in presenting offers for the purchase of the following shares.

Compañía Nacional de Teléfonos S.A. CONATEVAL (National Telephone Co.)

4.025.564 shares (80,510/o)

Compañía de Teléfonos de Coyhaique S.A. (Coyhaique Telephone Co.) (per se and in behalf of Entel)

245,721 shares (59,930/o)

Reference terms and other information is available prior payment of \$1.000 (chilean currency) beginning January 11, 1982 in Moneda 921 office 822, or in the Regional Offices of CORFO in Puerto Montt and Coyhaique.

The bids should be sent in duplicate, and in closed envelope addressed to Vicepresidente Ejecutivo de CORFO, Moneda 921 office 825 on April 8, 1982 at 11:00

The bids will be opened in front of the interested parties and before the Secretary General of CORFO, who will bear witness.

CORFO reserves itself the right to accept the bids that believes are more convenient or reject all of them without further comments,

> **EXECUTIVE VICEPRESIDENT** CORPORACION DE FOMENTO, CHILE

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 12 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages 276 -276 -323 -077 -1,99 Crees \$47.70 152.70 104.87 372.01 **Market Diaries** NYSE W Prev. 60.33 246 4.125 1.229 221 1.866 100 80 AMEX PT 549 193 1476 34 NYSE Most Actives . .50456 1,234,700 1,841,300 621,200 519,600 445,200 425,200 425,200 416,900 391,400 384,100 378,800 Close 57/2 57/4 57/4 54/4 26/4 77/4 23/4 23/4 33/4 33/4 33/4 33/4 33/4 NYSE Index -0.39 -0.39 -0.39 -0.38 -0.38 Standard & Poors Index Low 115,18 128,68 50,94 13,76 19,64 Close 174.30 129.97 51.22 13.88 19.85 C1 98 - 054 7 3% 16% 31% 31% 31 12% 15 21% AMEX Stock Index Ch'91 -- 225 Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Dow Jones Bond Averages

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNI

MEMO FROM:

Subject: 1982 Pocket Disry We would like to thank our many readers who purchased the 1982 IHT Pocket Diary. We regret that, due to the unexpectedly entirusiastic demand, we were not able to fill

Checks received after December 16 are being returned with our apologies. Next year we will, of course, increase the print run in the hope of satisfying all requests. In the meantime, many thanks and best wishes for a prosperous 1982.

Bruce Singer Special Projects Editor

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Machines Corp. meanwhile has in-

raised the possibility the agree-ments could be overturned by

Congressional Concern

of long-distance fees subsidizing

"If you want to continue to sub-

sidize rural and residential rates,

you'll have to have legislation,"

said Sen. Packwood, a Republican.

Sen. Packwood was the primary

sponsor of telecommunications

legislation passed in a lopsided Senate vote in October that would

have placed restraints on the Bell

System, forcing AT&T to establish

NEW YORK (UP) — The Commodity Exchange Inc. Tuesday said it was reducing the specu-

lative margin requirements for silver and copper futures effective with the opening of trading Wednesday.

The margin on a 5,000 troy

ounce contract of silver will be lowered to \$2,000 from \$3,000

while for a 25,000 pound contract

of copper the margin will be low-

ered to \$700 from \$900.

wholly owned subsidiary.

Comex Lowers

Some Margins

"I want to continue the subsidy."

local telephone rates.

Sen. Robert Packwood of Ore-

AT&T Settlement Caught Up in Court Dispute

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The settlement of the U.S. antitrust case against American Telephone & Telegraph was cast into uncertainty Tuesday as a jurisdictional dispute erupted between two federal

courts. The judge who presided over the government case against AT&T refused Tuesday to dismiss the case until he has had a chance to determine whether the settlement, announced last Friday, is in the public interest.

The ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Harold Greene came a day after a federal judge in New Jersey said the plan was in the public interest and approved it after a 30-minute hearing

Judge Greene told lawyers for the Justice Department and AT&T

Habitat Mothercare Merger

LONDON — The agreed merger between Habitat and Mothercare will not be referred to the U.K. Monopolies Commission, the Trade Department said Tuesday, Habitat's share and convertible loan stock offer, announced in mid-December, valued Mothercare at about £129 million.

Tuesday to resolve the jurisdictional dispute and bring the terms of the settlement worked out between them to him. He added, however, that the settlement "appears to be reasonable and in the public inter-

1956 Decree

The Justice Department and AT&T had brought the settlement to Judge Vincent P. Biunno first because the 1956 consent decree barring AT&T from certain activities had been entered in New Jersey. The settlement calls for the lifting of those restrictions, and the divestiture by AT&T of 22 opera-

The Justice Department and AT&T had asked Judge Biunno to simply transfer the entire matter to Judge Greene.

But Judge Greene accused both sides of circumventing proper legal procedures in submitting the set-tlement proposal to Judge Biunno's court. He said it was up to the court

that heard testimony on the case to decide the issue. The trial began 10 months ago in his court. Judge Greene warned at one point that if the way were not

cleared for him to review the set-

tlement's terms, he might resume

trial of the antitrust case, and might even expedite the proceed-

He said he is suspending the trial and asked lawyers for both sides to submit legal papers that would allow a public airing of the terms of the settlement.

AT&T and the Justice Department had agreed as part of the set-tlement to allow outside parties to testify on whether the break-up plan was in the public interest. Under Judge Biunno's approval, such public comment probably would

have been ruled out. Judge Biunno said Monday that the half-hour hearing in his court together with some materials AT&T and the Justice Department filed last year were sufficient to make the determination that the settlement was in the public inter-

His action, however, caught the Justice Department by surprise, officials acknowledged Monday

Justice Department and AT&T officials said after the roling Mon-day that Judge Greene had no choice but to dismiss the case when both parties voluntarily agreed to end it.

A Congressional backlash to the

The only return Mr. Ludwig will

get from his tarnished dream is a

small percentage of any profits

from 1987 to 2021.

GMAC Seeks UAW, GM, Ford Open 'Crisis' Talks \$250 Million AT&T and International Business For 10 Years tensified, and one key senator

LONDON - General Motors Acceptance Corp. is raising \$250 million with a 10-year, zerocoupon Eurobond through its GMAC Overseas Finance Corp gon, the Commerce Committee chairman, said Monday that the NV, lead manager Salomon Brothsettlement removes the possibility ers said Tuesday.

Guaranteed by the parent company, the bond will be sold at a discount of \$252.50 for each nominally valued \$1,000 certificate to vield 14.755 percent.

Meanwhile, General Motors Acceptance Corp. of Canada is raising 50 million Canadian dollars through a seven-year Eurobond led by Morgan Stanley. Bought on fixed terms, the bonds are being sold at par bearing a coupon of

Canadian Pacific Enterprises is also seeking 50 million Canadian dollars through its Canadian Pacific Securities Ltd. subsidiary. Lead manager Orion Royal Bank indicated the seven-year bond will be offered at par bearing a coupon of 16% percent. Final terms will be set Jan. 20. Canadian Pacific Enterprises is the holding company managing the nontransportation interests of Canadian Pacific Ltd.

In the Deutsche mark sector, Austria is offering 150 million DM through a private placement in two equal tranches, both with coupons of 9% percent. One has five-year maturity, priced at 100% and the other is a seven-year security

Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT - The United Auto Workers union, opening an unprecedented round of early collective bargaining, has vowed not to give up as much in negotiations with General Motors and Ford Motor as it gave up with Chrysler.
But UAW President Douglas

Fraser pledged Monday that the union would negotiate "creatively" with Ford and GM in an effort to reach quick agreement on a new, leaner labor contract.

The union's three-year agree-ments with Ford and GM do not expire until Sept. 14. But the UAW, acknowledging a "crisis situation" in the auto industry, agreed last week to begin new con-tract talks immediately. Ordinari-ly, talks would not have begun until late summer.

The UAW has set a Jan. 23 deadline for the talks. That is the date the union's bargaining coun-cils at GM and Ford are scheduled to meet in Washington, where they will consider a tentative agreemen on concessions if one is reached A UAW membership ratification vote would follow.

Bargainers for Ford, GM and

the UAW, meeting Monday with reporters, talked of their "common suffering" and said they were prepared to consider almost anything to attain their goals: Lower labor costs for the companies and increased job security for the work-

"We are prepared to discuss al-most any item," said Alfred S. Warren, the industrial-relations vice president who heads GM's

bargaining team. "I think that indicates just how critical the situa-

tion is. But Mr. Fraser drew the line at extending a Chrysler-style contract to Ford and GM. Last year, Chrysler workers accepted a freeze in wages and cost-of-living adjustments as part of the federal rescue plan for the automaker, and workers now are employed at Chrysler for about \$2.50 an hour less than for Ford and GM.

"There is no Chrysler in Ford's future." Mr. Fraser said after the union's first sessions with Ford. He said the same thing about GM after meeting with that company later in the day.

Ford, AMC Offer Rebate Programs

The Associated Press DETROIT — In an effort to spur sales, Ford Motor and American Motors Corp. are launching rebate offers of up to \$500 to buyers of some models.

The Ford program, announced Tuesday and running up March 13, offers up to \$400 — in the form of a rebate equal to 5 percent of the base sticker price — to buyers of 1982 Ford Escorts or Mercury Lynxes. The automaker said it will also will pay for most maintenance for the first two years or 24,000

miles, whichever comes first.

AMC announced a program

Monday that will give up to \$500 to buyers who trade in cars built before 1979 for 1981 or 1982 Spirits. Concords and Eagles.

dent of labor relations, said of Mr. Fraser's remarks, "I see no impediment. ... This isn't going to be a tussle. This is a common suffer-

Mr. Fraser's remarks suggested that, as expected, bargainers will focus heavily on fringe benefits as they seek to narrow the estimated

\$8-an-hour gap between the labor costs of U.S. and Japanese auto manufacturers. The companies are expected to demand contributions by workers to medical and pension plans (the companies now pay the full amount) and possibly the outright elimination of the nine annual "paid personal holidays" won by

the union in 1979. If wage and cost-of-living freezes cannot be won, management is likely to ask for a less generous formula to compute the cost of living or for some combination of deferrals of such raises and postponement of the effective date of annual raises in base wage rates.

The union, Mr. Fraser reiterated Monday, wants some form of job security to prevent further erosion of the auto work force. The Big Three companies now employ about 750,000 blue- and white-collar workers in this country, down 25 percent from the peak of 1 million in 1978.

The union is also expected to discuss profit-sharing something
Ford and GM have all but offered in public statements; limits on the number of auto parts the companies buy overseas, and a voice in corporate decision-making especially on plant closings.

Ludwig Abandoning Brazil Dream

RIO DE JANEIRO - Fifteen years ago, Daniel Ludwig, the U.S. shipping magnate, paid a visit to the Amazon jungle, liked what he saw, and bought a piece half the

size of Belgium.

Over the next few years he poured in \$1 billion to realize his ambition of turning the virgin forest into a profitable wood-pulp enterprise. But the dream project slowly became a millstone, and Mr. Ludwig, 84 years old and in ill-health, is handing over his jun-gle kingdom to Brazil.

Under a transaction being worked out in Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia and New York, a group of Brazilian companies, backed by the government, will take over Mr. Ludwig's Jari project, named after

the river it straddles. In return, according to business sources linked to the negotiations, the Brazilians will assume the project's debts and within a few years begin paying Mr. Ludwig a return on his investment.

Mr. Ludwig bought his tract of 4 million acres (1.6 million hectares) in 1967. It lies just south of the equator, part in the lower Amazon state of Para and part in the neigh-

boring territory of Amapa. The U.S. billionaire, who shrinks from publicity, made his fortune as one of the first builders of large oil tankers. His business empire also includes a fleet of merchant ships, oil wells, refineries

and substantial property holdings. His main aim at Jari was to produce wood-pulp for paper, a com-modity which he believes will be-

come increasingly scarce. The Jari project sought to exploit the forests without wreaking ecological havoc. In recent years, ecologists have become concerned Amazon Basin. Developers chop down timber, burn the remaining undergrowth and leave infertile desert in the place of lush jungle.

In contrast, the Jari project attempted to plant trees and to farm them efficiently. Mr. Ludwig's men cleared 250,000 acres (100,000 hectares) of land and planted pines, eucalyptus and the gmelina. a quick-growing tree from Asia.

Current timber production is 1.2 million metric tons a year and should grow to 1.34 million in 1986, according to a report issued by businessmen negotiating the transaction.

In a move typical of his drive and determination, Mr. Ludwig bought a pulp-processing plant in Japan and towed it round the world and up the Amazon to the heart of Jari. It now produces 240,000 metric tons of pulp a year. large rice-growing project, the es-tablishment of herds of 6,400 water buffalo and 4,900 cattle as well as smaller agricultural plans.

The project had one stroke of luck. Jari turned out to contain an estimated 150-million-metric-ton deposit of kaolin, a white clay used in making porcelain and paper. Current production is about 150,000 metric tons of processed kaolin a year.

To serve all these operations, Mr. Ludwig built 60 kilometers (40 miles) of railway, 500 kilometers (300 miles) of main roads, 4,000 kilometers (2,500 miles) of secondary roads, six small towns, three airfields, and a port.

Despite his determination and energy, Jari has yet to pay a dividend on the billion dollars Mr. Ludwig put into it — \$650 million of investment from his business empire and \$350 million in foreign

The tropical Amazon soil turned out to be much less fertile than expected, cutting yields, and the Asian trees adapted less well than hoped. Mr. Ludwig, who, according to newspaper reports has used more than 20 project managers in 15 years, complained that the Brazilian government was hindering Jari with bureaucratic maneuvers.

His ownership of such a huge tract of land also provoked attacks from some politicians, who demanded nationalization of the

But according to the sources, it was his failing health more than any other factor, which finally per-suaded the aging billionaire to part with his pet project.

Mr. Ludwig, said to be confined to bed in New York, put the problem in the hands of a long-time at uncontrolled tree-felling in the friend and associate, Augusto de Azevendu Antunes.

Mr. Azevendu Antmes' plan, which has yet to be finally approved by the government, is for the formation of a \$100-million Brazilian company to take over Jari. His own Companhia Auxiliar de Empresas de Mineracao (Caemi) will pay \$40 million for the kaolin deposits while 20 of Brazil's biggest companies will take a \$3-million stake each.

The government's part, through the state-controlled Banco do Brasil, will be to refinance debts of \$180 million owed on the woodpulp plant

According to projections sent to the 20 potential investor compa-nies and published in the Brazilian press, the wood-pulping operation will lose \$32 million in 1982 but by 1986 should be making a profit of \$34 million.

The Group's net operating profit before provisions for the year ended 31 August 1981 at R266,2m was 2,7 per cent below the R273,7m earned in the previous year. This reflects the fact that the demand for platinum group metals from Rustenburg held up longer than earlier anticipated and it was not until the last quarter of Rustenburg's financial year that a sharp decline in that demand occurred. The demand for platinum from Rustenburg at its price of \$475 per troy ounce has continued to fall during the current year, a fact to which I refer in detail later in this review.

The provision for renewals and replacements was R33,0m (1980: R33,7m) and the liability for taxation together with the provision for tax normalisation was R113,2m (1980: R114,4m). Profit after taxation was therefore R120,0m or 95,8 cents per share compared with R125,6m or 100,2 cents per share in 1980. Dividends were increased by 12,5 per cent to 45 cents per share and R63,6m was transferred to reserves.

These results reflect a 9 per cent increase in revenues from the sale of metals primarily as a result of the higher price received for platinum during 1981 together with a higher volume of sales of nickel and copper. Working costs increased by 21,8 per cent as compared with 1980. The largest component of this increase arose from the wage adjustments granted to

The inflow of funds to the group after provision for taxation and payment of dividends during the year amounted to R103,6m. Expenditure on mining assets amounted to R48.7m, R31.0m was invested in Matthey Rustenburg Refiners, working capital was increased by R19,0m and R4,9m was spent on feasibility studies and on an increase in stores and materials.

Platinum is a cyclical industry and Rustenburg has deliberately over the last few years strengthened its financial position to be better able to endure the lean periods such as that at present prevailing in the market. At 31 August 1981, Rustenburg had net current assets (including cash of R106,2m) of R82,8m.

THE PLATINUM PRICE

The free market price of platinum oscillated between a high of \$722 in September 1980 and a low of \$390 in August 1981. Throughout the year Rustenburg's published price for platinum was \$475 per troy ounce. The free market price fell below Rustenburg's price for the first time during the year in January 1981. It then fluctuated around Rustenburg's price until May when it again fell below \$475 and it remained in a range between '\$462 and \$380 for the rest of 198L

This behaviour of the free market price of platinum was not entirely unexpected as the earlier hopes of a recovery in the economies of the developed industrial countries of the Western world aborted. That and the very high interest rates which prevailed as a result of policies aimed at reducing inflation particularly in the United States of America and the United Kingdom but also generally elsewhere, depressed the demand for platinum both from Rustenburg's traditional customers and investors and speculators alike. The risk, to which I referred last year, that significant quantities would be sold back at the free market price to users from the latter, thus came about and is continuing.

Platinum has not been alone in this as all precious metals fell from favour to more or less the same degree as investors and speculators switched into other avenues of investment. Indeed the free market prices of platinum and gold moved in tandem throughout the year though the free market price of platinum has now been below that of gold more or less continuously since November 1980, whereas it has normally been higher by some 20 per cent. This seems to reflect the continued emphasis on the monetary facet of precious metals and to ignore the fact that platinum is also a strategic industrial metal with a proportionately larger base for its industrial usage.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The level of automobile sales by American manufacturers failed to show any marked improvement and in fact for the first eleven months of 1981 was a little over 4 per cent below the corresponding period in the previous year. As a consequence the demand for platinum for use in catalytic devices on American automobiles fell below that of the previous year. This fall was exacerbated by technical advances which diminished the amount of platinum group metals needed on particular models to meet the current emission control standards. In contrast, sales of Japanese automobiles continued at a high level.

The United States automobile industry has now had three bad years in succession and whilst it is difficult to see an immediate change for the better in its fortunes there is evidence of a growing pent-up demand in North America as a result of the increase in the average age of the automobile in use there. This should sooner or later be translated into purchases of new cars and obviously a fall in the rates of interest would further encourage that to come

Rustenburg has also entered into contracts with automobile manufacturers elsewhere and is due to begin to supply metal under the first of these before the end of the current financial

The extent of the future demand for platinum from the automobile industry in the years that lie ahead remains difficult to assess. Certainly the trends in the United States of America towards smaller cars and diesel-engined automobiles have continued and the automobile manufacturers will probably continue to make technical advances whereby they need smaller

amounts of platinum group metals to meet the pollution control standards for any particular car. Congressional hearings are at present being held into what, if any, amendments of significance should be made to the currently prescribed standards. It would be imprudent to comment until the outcome is known except to say that there have been significant benefits in America and elsewhere from the imposition of these regulations. It is also not yet known with certainty what standards for pollution control will apply in 1984 when they are due to be applied to heavy duty vehicles and finally whether standards will be imposed for dieselengined vehicles. Controls in respect of the level of particulate emissions from the latter are likely to become an increasingly important issue. To this end research and development work is being carried out by Johnson Matthey Incorporated in America who have already made substantial progress towards the elimination of particulates from diesel exhausts using a platinum

The use of platinum as a catalyst either on heavy duty or dieselengined vehicles would result in a substantial increase in demand. It remains, however, likely that as time passes increasing quantities of platinum will be recovered from converters from scrapped automobiles but supplies from that source are likely to be very sensitive to the free market price.

The net imports of platinum into Japan increased substantially during Rustenburg's financial year to 1 139 000 ounces. This was 37 per cent higher than the previous year. The demand for

likely to be somewhat in excess of R80m financed equally by Johnson Matthey and Rustenburg. It is, of course, a matter for regret that this figure of the final cost has had to be regularly revised upwards but when the point is reached where this new refinery can treat the whole of Rustenburg's production (which is anticipated in April 1982), considerable savings in terms of the overall refining costs and a higher level of recovery should be

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Further progress was made during the year towards an integrated wage scale when another significant wage increase was granted. Wage increases granted over the past three years to our black employees have, in fact, amounted in the aggregate to 113 per cent. It is therefore pleasing to be able to record particularly in the present market circumstances, that the gains in productivity during the same period have also been substantial.

Compared to 1974, the mill throughput for Rustenburg Platinum Mines in 1981 increased by some 30 per cent, whereas the total labour complement actually decreased by about 8 per cent over the same period despite the fact that in the interim Amandelbult Section was brought into production and developed

It has, I regret to say, not yet proved possible to reach agreement with the Mineworkers Union on the introduction of changes to the organisation structure on Rustenburg mines to allow better utilisation of its human resources. As the



Chairman's Review by Mr G. H. Waddell

The thirty-fifth annual general meeting of the company will be held in Johannesburg on 27 January 1982.

platinum for use in jewellery recovered with the fall in the free market price on which this sector of the industry is largely based and this has continued to date. During the first two months of Rustenburg's current financial year imports of platinum into Japan have been 10 per cent above those in the corresponding period to October 1980.

There was again encouraging progress in the off-take for platinum for jewellery in West Germany and the United States of America. In the United Kingdom given the economic conditions within that country the level of sales was satisfactory. The level of off-take in the aggregate within these three countries remains very small in comparison to Japan where, as I have said, there was a substantial increase in demand despite increasing competition from gold. It is therefore important that Rustenburg should continue to promote efforts to widen both the variety and range of platinum jewellery and to make it readily available for sale in these countries and elsewhere. Of equal if not greater importance is to foster further improvements in the design and quality of the

INDUSTRIAL DEMAND

Given the economic conditions which prevailed in the major western developed countries during the year, general industrial demand held up reasonably well until late in Rustenburg's

financial year and still continues to do so in Japan. The picture was as usual mixed. Demand for use in the manufacture of nitric acid continued at a reasonable level and the same was true for the oil industry despite the fact that refineries continued to operate at less than full capacity. The sale of platinum in thermocouples was surprisingly good particularly in Japan. In contrast, as a result of the recession in the United States, of America in the automobile, leisure craft and construction industries, the demand for platinum in the manufacture of fibre glass fell and continued to do so as the rate of new housing starts in America declined further. Sales to the chemical industry also declined. The demand for platinum for the production of optical glass decreased in the United States of America and Europe but was better maintained in Japan.

The prices for other platinum group metals declined in similar fashion and though demand for palladium held up well it was only possible to effect sales at prices very substantially below those realised in the previous year. Major markets for rhodium are the automobile and glass industries and as a consequence sales fell significantly in terms of both quantity and price. Revenue from nickel increased substantially as Rustenburg sold a larger quantity at a higher price though in recent months the price of nickel has weakened as indeed has that for cobalt.

BASE METAL REFINERY

The new Matthey Rustenburg Refinery was officially opened on 14 October 1981. This refinery has been planned to have the capacity to produce 19000 tons of nickel, 11000 tons of copper, 2500 tons of cobalt sulphate and 45000 tons of sodium sulphate crystals. This is in excess of Rustenburg's present capacity to produce but should stand Rustenburg in good stead in the future. The final cost of this new refinery cannot yet be determined but is implementation of such changes is both desirable and in time inevitable, it would seem to me to be in the interest of all the parties involved to move forward now rather than later. The proposals that Rustenburg put to the parties concerned were formulated on a basis designed to safeguard the interests of all its

The demand for platinum continues for a wide spectrum of usage though not surprisingly at a somewhat lower rate in the light of the recession in North America and Western Europe. The present business is being conducted predominantly on the basis of the free market price and our customers have reduced their take from Rustenburg to their contractual minima. The result has been a very considerable fall in Rustenburg's sales in the current year to date and this is likely to continue for as long as the free market price remains substantially below Rustenburg's price. It is thus vital that the balance of supply and demand be re-established and Rustenburg has therefore already adjusted downwards its level of production at the Rustenburg. Union and Amandelbult mines. This has been done on the basis of natural wastage and will

therefore have a cumulative effect. It is unfortunately impossible to gauge the quantities of platinum available for delivery at the free market price and even though I suspect that stocks of metal held by speculators and investors may have been substantial in June 1981, they will have decreased significantly since and indeed the reduced level of known stocks tends to corroborate that view. If that is so, this absorption of metal held temporarily in the hands of those who are neither users nor more permanent holders of platinum will prove once it is over to have been a healthy development for the industry though the cycle may recur in the future. The liquidation of stocks held by others than the producers is primarily motivated by the desire to realise cash to be invested elsewhere and consequently the price realised for the platinum appears to be a lesser factor. For the present, therefore, there seems no advantage to be gained by Rustenburg in matching the free market price, as that price would seem likely only to fall further and it is unlikely that Rustenburg would sell significantly larger quantities.

Rustenburg's profits for the first half of this year are likely to be severely lower than last year and the same is true for the year as a whole and indeed until either a better balance of demand and supply is established at Rustenburg's price or until there is an economic recovery in the United States of America and Western

GENERAL

I wish to place on record my appreciation to Johnson Matthey Public Limited Company our sole marketing agents and to all both at Head Office and on the Mines for the work they put in during the year under review.

Johannesburg 7 January 1982

Copies of the Review and Report and Accounts are obtainable from the London Secretaries: Barnato Brothers Limited, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3XE.

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Closing prices, Jan. 12, 1982

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on TV 69 Litigant 61 Division word 62 One of triplets

WEATHER

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		GH	L	W F			HI C	GK F	LC C	₩ F	
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ALGIERS	23	73	ź	5	Cloudy	MANILA	28	82	23	73	Foody
AMSTERDAM	-	32	-á	21	Fair	MEXICO CITY	73	73	~	ä	Cloudy
'ANKARA	ž	46	9	22	Roin	MIAMI	18	4	3	37	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	23	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	7	39	;	34	Foody
AUCKLAND	25	77	18	ũ	Cloudy	MONTREAL	- 1	18	-16	3	Snow
BANGKOK	30	84	19	24	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	23	-16 -8	18	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	48	14	57	Cloudy	MUNICH	3	7	3	19	Snow
BELGRADE	7	34	ñ	34	Roin	MAIROBE	28	12	13	55	Cloudy
BERLIN	- 3	23	- 4	21	Overcost	NASSAU	24	75	13	39 64	Fair
BOSTON	-ā	18	-18	ā	Fair	NEW DELHI	26	./2	18.	#	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	-3	27	- 3	14	Fair	NEW YORK	_	18	-14	7	Fair
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CAIRD	25	77	10	50	Cloudy		-7	19	-		Fair
CAPE TOWN	32	90	16	64	Fair	PEKING	-		-14	.7	
CASABLANCA	17	43	10	50	Showers	PRAGUE	-5	23	-12	10	Foggy
CHICAGO	-8	18	-18	0	Snow	REYKJAVIK	8	46	. 2	36	Rain
COPENHAGEN	-4	25	-10	74	Foggy	RJO DE JANSIRO	30	86	24	75	Overcost
COSTA DEL SOL	16	41	11	52	Cloudy	ROME	18	44	11	52	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	22	72	-3	27	Cloudy	SALISBURY	27	18	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	3	37	-7	19	Fak	SAO PAULO	24	75	18	64	Overcusi
EDINBURGH	-2	25	-5	23	Cloudy	SECUL	-8	18	-13	9	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	á	47	Overcost	SHANGHAI	23	70	5	4	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	-3	27	-5	23	Foggy	SINGAPORE	29	84	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	45	4	39	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	4	21	-14	.7	Fair
HELSINKI	-11	12	-18	0	Cloudy	SYDNEY	27	81	19	66	Cloudy
Hong Kong	23	73	12	64	Cloudy	TAIPEI	19	66	15	59	Feggy
HOUSTON	2	36	-6	21	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	18	44	6	43	Cloudy
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JERUSALEM	13	55	4	39	Cloudy	TUNIS	22	72	7	45	Cloudy
- LAS PALMAS	21	70	17	43		VERICE	4	39		32	Foogy
LIMA	25	77	14	57	Cloudy	VIENNA	-3	77	4	18	Snow
LISBON	12	54	8	46	Showers	WARSAW	5	41	-	18	Cloudy
LONDON	2	36	3	27	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-5	23	•	16	Feir
LOS ANGELES	29	68	11	22	Fair	ZURICH	1	34		32	Snow
			R	eadi	ings from th	e previous 24 hours.					

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS January 12, 1982

January 12, 1982							
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds fisted with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on Issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IATCO—daily;(w)—weekty;(m)—monthly;(b)—bt-manthly;(r)—regularly;(l)—irregularly.							
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd — (d) Borybod	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND: - (a) Amea U.S. Sh						
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— (w) Copitol Int) Fund	(w) Alexander Pund 513.29 (r) Arab Finance I.F 5963.41 (w) Trustop Int. Fd (AEIF) 58.23						
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— (m) American Values Cum. Pref. \$100.25	(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 144.85						
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- (d) Fidelity Dir. Svos. Tr 586.28	(d) Frenkt-Trust Interzies DM 37.37						
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— (d) G.T. Investment Fund 16.57	[r] Invest Atlantiques						
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_ (d) Short Term '8' (Accum) \$1,0915	(w) Leverage Can. Hold						
(d) Short Term '8' (DIST) \$1,8346*	(d) Medicianum Sel. Fund						
	(w) Nippon Fund						
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- (d) Universal Fund SF 76.12	rund Lid: Fi — Dutch Figrins						

IF YOU'RE GOING TO CROSS THE STREET, PLEASE WAIT FOR YOUR school patrol person TO HALT THE TRAFFIC... T









MISS BUXLEY DOESN'T

DESERVE HALF THE

PAY SHE GETS!







I KNOW...AND THAT'S WHAT BURNS ME UP!

CANT

STAND IT!



IT'S A GOOD THING

THE TAXPAYERS CAN'T

SEE WHERE THEIR

MONEY GOES



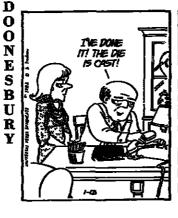








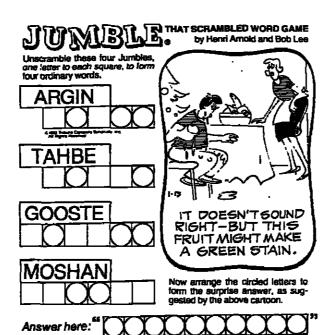












Imprimé par P. I.O. • I. Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

Jumbles SNOWY INLET MISERY DEVICE What the fish that got away was— A NET LOSS

DENNIS THE MENACE



YA GOTTA KEEP YOUR EYES CLOSED."

BOOKS.

MARCO POLO, IF YOU CAN

By William F. Buckley Jr. 233 pp. \$13.95. Doubleday, Garden City, New York 11530,

Reviewed by John Leonard

NOW IT can be told. The Sino-Soviet split is a scam, perpetrated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in early 1960. Here is how it will be told: airborne, at cruising speed. If Travis McGee, according to the latest novel in John D. MacDonald's thriller series, pilots a hot-air balloon, then Blackford Oakes, in "Marco Polo, If You Can," the latest novel in William F. Buckley Jr.'s spy series, will fly a U-2. But Blackford isn't Francis Gary Powers. Blackford is blond, blue-eyed, six feet tall and a Yalie; his fall from the grace of the skies will be deliber-

Someone steals the minutes of meetings of the National Security Council and mails them off by microdot to Moscow. This espionage is in-mited by Dwight D. Eisenhower him-self during Nikita S. Khrushchev's vis-it to the United States in 1959. Blackford is brought out of forced retirement to assist the CIA and FBI in finding the "mole," while using that mole to convey what is now called "disinformation."

There are grace notes: an excellent scene in an East Berlin garage, some wonderful passages on flying and an appreciation of Mussolim and the stapling machine, a meditation on the duplicity of Xerox. There are jokes: a human bone mailed to one character by another as a valentine, a memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt and a reference to what St. Augustine might have taught Lord Byron about vice. And there are cheap shots, bottneing off people like Adlai E. Stevenson.

Some words are in order on Buckley's career as a writer of fiction, by hich I do not mean economics: it improves with each effort. Whether Blackford does unspeakable things to the Queen of England, restores by hand a German church or fails to stop the Soviet Union from launching the first space satellite, each novel crackles with ideas. Each sticks to the 1950s. Each is so inside - how intelligence agents are recruited, trained and disposed of — as to remind us that Buckley once "spooked" for the CIA. Each opposes old-fashioned pa-triotism to new-langled ambivalence.

What improves is his grasp of plot mechanics. "Marco Polo, If You Can" is superior because the idea doesn't just sit there; it manages to flex itself dramatically. We all remember Powers and the U-2, the disrupted Paris summit conference and the exchange of Powers for a Soviet spy. Buckley asks, "What if?" which may be easy, and also manages to keep us absorbed, which is very hard.

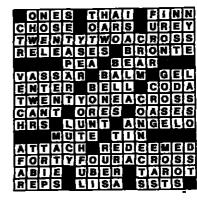
After portraits of J. Edgar Hoover, who is not flattered, and Ike, who is fawned upon, and Dean Acheson, about whom even Buckley is ambi-valent, we still have a story instead of an anecdote. Buckley, like Tinkerbell, skimny dips in various minds, occupies unlikely space and time, asks ques-tions and winks. It is as if he were Mary Renault trying to be André

Malraux he is not, nor John Le Carré, alas. This is the bad news. The plot improves, but people are still sandwich boards. Buckley probably knows more interesting former Com-

China Plans New Hotels

PEKING - The Chinese news agency said new Chinese-style hotels for tourists would include buildings constructed around traditional courtyards, Mongolian yurts and cave houses. Currently tourists visiting China stay in Soviet-built edifices or modern skyscrapers.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



munists than any other novelist in this country. Acquainted as he has been with Whittaker Chambers and Arthur Koestler, how can he permit himself to explain the Stalinism of a radical lawyer by noting that this lawyer, while at Yale, failed to achieve the most exclusive of "senior societies," presumably Skull and Bones, and had to settle, full of bitterness, for Scroll

and Key?

A joke, perhaps. There are many jokes, and in retrospect I am dazzled the one of the human bone. Most of the jokes, though, belong more to the velleity of chitchat than to the soul on fire. If Blackford Oakes is ever to graduate from a James Bond with a splendid vocabulary. Buckley must seek complexity in his characters as well as in his plot; he knows more than enough to make us gasp. If we are to have something better than boys' books full of male bonding noble derring-do, moral anger, pop history and extenuating quip, we need more doubt and fewer lapses from the

Two examples of lapse: "All the talk was about what was looming" And: "Blackford's eyes went moist whenever he turned his mind to the episode, which he had difficulty keep-

g out of mind." One example of sex gone wrong:
"He stared in utter appreciation of her distinctive beauty, once again re-marking that little aloofness that made her so desirable; and she stared made her so desirable; and she stared at the beautifully shaped man she loved, who was also her closest companion, with whom ..." (This is Blackford and Sally.)

Examples of anachronism: Sally's feminism in 1959; "Third World" which didn't hit the United States in 1951 the late '66s "onlag." which Alex.

til the late '60s; "gulag," which Alexander Solzhenitsyn gave us in the '70s, and "mole," a word William Safire thinks Le Carré invented in "The Spy Who Came In From the Cold" (1964). I am so severe because Buckley improved my copy 20 years ago; I owe

Mole, by the way, might go back to a speech by Marx in London in 1856; The old mole that can work in the earth so fast, that worthy pioneer the Revolution." But nobody reads Marx. Blackford, in fact, reads Buckley, like me.

John Leonard is on the staff of The

Best Sellers

The New York Times This list is based on reports from more than I,40 poisstores throughout the United States. Weeks or

FICTION

4 CUIO, by Stephen King. 5 SPRING MOON, by 6 GORKY PARK, by Martin Cruz

8 NO TIME FOR TEARS, by Cynthia Freeman 9 REMEMBRANCE, by Danielle 10 RABBIT IS RICH, by John Up-II THE CARDINAL SINS, by An-

NONFICTION

I A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silversicin. 2 A FEW MINUTES WITH ANDY ROONEY, by Andrew A. Roosey. 3 THE LORD GOD MADE THEM

ALL, by James Herriot
COSMOS, by Carl Sagan
THE WALK WEST: A Walk
Across America, by Peter and Bar-bara Jenkins. LAID BACK IN WASHING-TON, by Art Buchwald. NEVER-SAY-DIET BOOK, by

Richard Simmons
PATHFINDERS, by Gail Sheeby.

Ephron

14 FROM BAUHAUS TO OUR
HOUSE by Tom Wolle
15 THE BREAKS OF THE GAME,

BRIDGE

FINDING the right opening lead against three no-trump often pre-sents a difficult problem. If no obvious need presents itself, there are some general principles that apply. The most obvious of them states that one should "never" lead a suit in which an opponent is known to have five cards. But like Captain Corcoron in "H.M.S. Pinafore," when a bridge player says "never," he means "hardly

Apart from the obvious case in which the leader has a very powerful honor holding, there is a significant exception. If the declarer is known to be very strong and dummy to be very weak, it may be appropriate to attack dummy's long suit on the assumption that is has little substance.

An example is the diagramed deal. South's bidding made it clear that his hand was short in spades and very powerful in the other suits. West made the fine lead of the spade ace, giving the defense its best chance. As he hoped, this removed a singleton honor from the declarer's hand, and he continued with the seven. This gave the declarer an immedi-

ate guess, and he misguessed by play-ing the jack. West's partner won with the queen and had had enough of spade leads. He did not make the mistake of leading the heart jack, which would have made it possible for South to take four tricks in that suit. Instead, he led a diamond, giving the declarer no help.

South still had the eight sure tric he had begun with, but he had no w. to score a ninth. He took his diamo tricks and led a low club from I hand. When East won with the quex another spade lead would still habeen an error. He simply returned club, leaving South to fall back hearts. When this suit did not split, was down one in a contract that ma at nearly all tables.

By Alan Trusco

NORTH (D) **♣**39653 ♥Q83 EAST WEST **4042** ♥ J 10962 ♦9852 HTUOS ok Vak54 **♣**A965

Pess 14 34 Pass Pass 14 Pass Pass 20

West led the spade ace.

United Press International

- Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden bettered his own World Cup skiing

record with his 64th cup triumph

by clocking one minute, 38.96 sec-

onds in a slalom race here Tues-

Finishing third in 1:39.76, American Phil Mahre maintained

a healthy lead in the overall cup

standings; Austrian Franz Gruber

was second with a 1:39.33 clock-

than giant slalom," said the 25-

year-old winner, who scored his 63d cup victory in a giant slalom at

Morzine Avoriaz, France, Satur-day, "Now it's hard in both."

Mahre said he was slightly dis-

appointed with his third place.
"It's always good to be among the

top three — it's good for your confidence," said Mahre. "But you al-

Mahre's twin brother Steve placed eighth after the first 56-gate

run. But he fell in the second heat.

ways want to be No. 1."

BAD WIESSEE, West Germany gates, and did not place.

Slalom Victor Stenmark

Weather conditions for Bad Wiessee's first-ever World Cup event were far from ideal: Rain and snow fell, and fog engulfed the course. But the skiers said they liked the run despite the hard

"It's the first time I've skied here and I like the piste very much," commented Gruber, who said he has more self-confidence this sea-"Slalom used to be easier for me son than last year at Kitzbuehl, where he won the first leg but did not place.

Having won Tuesday's first run, he said he "thought the same thing would happen, ... but I've skied quite a few World Cup races now, so I wasn't too excited this time."

Stenmark, making tight turns through the course, a technique that gains him speed but can be dangerous, said he felt his second run — which he won, to move up from third — was fast enough to carry the day. "I could have skied cleaner," he remarked "but I knew it would be good." He added he thought the hard course was "ideal

long (about 2.045 feet) piste with a drop of 195 meters, took its toll: Only 46 of 98 starters placed. Mahre, who said he was looking forward to the World Championships at Schladming, Austria at the end of the month, said he would not ski the downhill there but does plan to race a downhill this week

But Bad Wiessee, a 620-meter-

at Kitzbuchl. 'I'm very relaxed," he grinned. Today I put too much pressure on the tip of the skis, especially at the top of the hill, but I skied well

Andreas Wenzel of Liechten-stem finished fifth with a time of zerland.



Ingemar Stenmark at Bad Wiessee.

1:40.70 behind Italian Paolo de Chiesa's 1:40.56. Wenzel moved up from fourth to third place in the cup standings, with 65 points, three clear of Joel Gaspoz of Swit-

a certain loss of interest in the sport at the end of last season. "Now everything's as it was be-fore," he said. "I want to win the World Cup slalom and giant sla-lom, but my main goal is Schladm-

NBA's Hawks Sitting Pretty on Sturdier 'Tree'

By Roy S. Johnson New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Just before the 1979-80 National Basketball Association season began, a local magazine called Atlanta sponsored an ad campaign in which a person could hire a local company to pro-vide breakfast in bed for either himself or a friend.

On the cover of the issue that introduced the service was the At-lanta Hawks' 7-foot-2-inch center, Wayne (Tree) Rollins - in a white canopy bed trimmed with lace.

Rollins presented a striking contrast, dressed in the Hawks' red uniform, but with his tennis shoes dangling far off the end of the bed. he grinned hovishly as a bearded waiter poured him a glass of cham-

Rollins, now in his fifth season, would have his best season after that summer. He played in all 82 of the team's games, taking down 774 rebounds and blocking 254 shots with his roundhouse, sweeping motion.

NHL Standings

Menday's Results
Boston 5, Taronto 2 (Pederson (22), Middleton (30), O'Reilly (11), Cashman (10), McNob (22);
Valve (27), Robert (11)),
Quebec 4, Hartland 2 (Tarrill (30), Marols (4),
Goulet 2 (24), Hurtler (13), Gills (5); Francis (10), Bourbannais (2)),
N.Y. Ronoers 5, Minnesoto 3 (Pavelich (17), Allison (7), Folta (4), Hickey (9), Dugsay (26);
Eaves (10), McCartity (1), Christoff (15)).

BASTERN CONFERENCE
Alternic Division

The Associated Press

place vetys in parentheses. S letal points: 1. North Carelina (58) 2. Missouri (1)

1. Yingini

4. DePaul 5. lows

CCNY SEL Praft 75

CCNY 88. Profit 75 Carriell 55, Rochaster 51 Duquesne 82. Rhade Island 72 RPI 63. Affred 62 Rufgers 51. St.Bonoventure 41 Villanova 64. St.John's 62 Villanova 64. St.John's 62

But since then Rollins has had ample opportunity to make use of that breakfast service. Having grown to his present height at an early age, Rollins, who has only 235 pounds stretched across that long frame, has had a seemingly continuous series of knee prob-

Surgery before the 1980-81 sea-son relieved much of the pain from the tendinitis in one knee, and Rollins played in 40 games before he was forced to have a second operation — on the other knee — last February. Desite missing more than half the season, Rollins

blocked 117 shots.



Maple Leaf goalie Michel Larocque deflected a close-in zinger from Bruin Don Marcotte in Monday's second period. Larocque stopped 26 of 31 Boston shots on the night, but Rogie Vachon, his Bruin counterpart, turned aside all but two of Toronto's 25.

364 10 353 10% 273 13

He was second in the league in that category.

Before the current season, Kevin Loughery, who is in his first year as coach of the Hawks, didn't know what to expect from his center. With Rollins in his lineup alongside Dan Roundfield, a strong defender and one of the NBA's premier power forwards, Loughery knew he would have one of the most intimidating frontcourt combinations in the league.

Although Rollins is not even a marginal scorer (he averaged 8.1 points a game over his first four seasons), the Hawks would be considerably weaker without him, especially on defense.

During the early part of the season, the pain Rollins was experiencing was obvious. He would grimace as he crouched to pounce and block an opponent's shot. And after several mimites, Loughery was often forced to remove his center from the game because Rol-

lins was in such pain.

Before the Hawks defeated Milwaukee last Friday --- when the Bucks' Harvey Catchings tipped the ball in the Atlanta basket in the final seconds — Rollins was averaging only 18.3 minutes a

Signs of Change

Recently, however, that has shown signs of changing. In the Hawks' last four games Rollins has averaged 21.3 minutes - and the extra time has shown in both his own performance and his team's

Rollins has blocked 17 shots in his last four games — including eight against New York Saturday and has accounted for 25 rebounds. And, more than is shown through statistics, his presence has forced the opposition into poor

shooting nights.

The Bucks shot only 40 percent Friday and the Knicks hit 42.7 percent the next night. Cleveland, which played the Hawks last week, shot only 45.5 percent. Rollins himself has been shooting 64 percent in his last four games. Partly thanks to Rollins' efforts. the Hawks have won five of their

Wichita State

last six games.

The Associated Press year and next.

It is the sixth public penalty levied against Wichitz State, making it the most-penalized school, counting football and basketball violations, in NCAA history. Southern Methodist University has been penalized five times.

ranked in both wire services' top 20 teams and had been considered strong contenders for a bid to the NCAA tournament. The probation means they will also be banned from the National Invitation Tournament after the 1981-82 and

An NCAA spokesman said the most severe violations — "involving promises of cash and airline flights [for prospective recruits]" — occurred from 1976 through 1978 and involved two assistant coaches no longer at Wichita State. He added that there were "some lesser violations under current staff members." Gene Smithson is

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succeeded Harry Miller. Previous penalties against Wichita State athletic programs have been for fraudulent student-transfer transcripts, cash gifts, unauthorized transportation, out-ofseason practice and illegal recruit-

The Luck of the Draw and Seeds of Discontent take exception to the privileged that one of them [England] is not mentioned seedings are recomposition of England. the exception to the privileged that one of them [England] is not mentioned seedings are recomposition of England.

By Rob Hughes International Herald Tribune

LONDON - Come Saturday, millions of TV and radio sets around the world will be tuned to a fair-haired, clean-cut boy who, at 7 p.m. Madrid time, will officially draw the placings for next summer's World Cup.

It is considered so momentous an event that more 50 countries transmit the proceedings

SOCCER SCENE

"live" from the Palacio de Congresos y Exposiciones. But however innocent the hand of H.R.H. Felipe de Borbon, Prince of Asturias, and however closely drawn the cloak of protocol, there are those who see it as a front.

The draw, many believe, has al-ready been carved up along com-mercial and political lines. To their minds, the young royal hand descending into pois normally used for the Spanish lottery will merely decide the order of matches in six pre-determined groups.

Naturally, the powers that be re-fute that. Right to the 11th hour, they insist that even the top six seedings are no fait accompli. According to officialdom, the organizing committee for the FIFA World Cup will meet on Friday and and again Saturday morning "in order to study and fix the guidelines and features of the draw."

"Fix" is an unfortunate word, perhaps a loose translation from the original Spanish But it is FIFA's translation.

Some of the leaks and the acrimony that preempts the draw are also out of the ruling body. Those leaks are so firm that even nations seeded quite low have arranged accommodations for their teams, while others who feel ill-favored

are making loud protests.

We shall see, this weekend, has been crying in the wind. Not all of it is charade, Europe-

an members of the International Federation of Football Associations met in Zurich last month and announced their recommendation of the seeding distribution as fol-First seeds: Spain (to play in Valencia), Argentina (in Alicante),

Brazil (in Seville), West Germany (in the northern Asturias region), Italy (in Vigo) and England (in Bil-Second seeds: The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yu-goslavia, Poland and Austria.

Third seeds: France, Belgium, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Chile and Peru. Fourth Seeds: Cameroon, El Salvador, Honduras, Algeria, Kuwait and New Zealand.

Instant uproar. The seeds of discontent came,

inflation. Playing a golf course he designed, Gary finished last and lion to Dan Urschel, then won the took away \$100,000 during the Kansas Futurity and \$260,522 New Year weekend. If he ever won that much finishing first in a tourand was syndicated for \$15 mil-Though the term quarter horse implies that the steed is bred for nament, the occasion has eluded 220 yards, the events in the triple

ling, this animal ran two or

memory.

To be sure, Player missed his goal by \$400,000 because he v going for first money of \$500,000 in the Sun City Million-Dollar af-**RED SMITH**

fair, named after a posh resort in a valley in Bophuthatswana in the southern mountains of Africa. There was a five-man field Player, Lee Trevino, who finished fourth; Jack Nicklaus, third; Sev-

Why, they ask, should England,

England, which won twice in nine

ean Championship runner-up,

and claims its form warrants a top

seeding — which gives a team the advantage of not having to travel

across Spain during the first three

The answers are double-bar-

NEW YORK - Wonder what

Gary Player thinks when he hears

that somebody put the knock on

internationals last year?

eriano Ballesteros, second, and Johnny Miller, who took the winner's purse of \$500,000. After Miller had been paid off following a playoff with Ballest-eros, the remaining \$500,000 of the purse was cut up thus: Ballesteros, \$160,000; Nicklaus, \$130,000; Tre-

vino, \$110,000. Then Player's booby prize. Chances are not one of the parti-

cipants ever took \$100,000 out of a previous tournament in one piece. The show was sponsored by hotels promoting Sun City, a gambling and golf institution. Golfers aren't the only ones who

can pick up a bob here and a quid there. These guys had to play for four days, perhaps in punishing heat, for their money. The quarter horse that wins the 24th All-American Futurity at Ruidoso Downs in New Mexico Sept. 6 will earn \$1 million in half a minute, give or take a tick. That's the winner's share of the race's gross purse of \$2 million.

Ruidoso Downs (pop. 702) is a rural hamlet among the moun-tains, whose inhabitants are so lacking in urban sophistication that they don't know a racetrack

president of the Spanish soccer federation. - "On sporting criteria." said Hermann Neuberger, the West Ger-man who chaired the meeting.

which had not previously won through the World Cup final qualifying round in 25 years, be hon-ored above themselves? Why England, which scrambled Belgium, Poland and Czechoslognominiously through this time? vakia all had a claim to a seeding place. We wanted to fulfil Spain's wishes as host country. And the Spanish want England to play in Belgium, the most robust in its protest, is, after all, the 1980 Euro-

Bilbao for security reasons. Suddenly a new penny drops: security reasons. England, not on merit but because of the volatile reputation of her hooligan followers, is, by Neuberger's suggestion. to grace the seedings.

With that horrifying implica-tion. I must reiterate, as FIFA offireled. "How could we explain that we have five ex-champions, and cials keep on doing, that the afore-

Special Effort, the first winner of

the quarter-horse triple crown.

Purchased for \$20,000 as a year-

times and was sold for a flat mil-

crown series are longer. The Kansas Futurity is 350, the Rainbow Futurity 400 and the All-American

Net to winner of the Rainbow in

1981 was \$232,536. It was

\$440,000 for the All-American, Thousands of owners nominate

their steeds and keep up eligibility payments at least through the

Kansas Futurity, first of the quali-fying races leading up to the All-American. Those who do stay in

are split into fields of 10 each, and

when that's over the 10 with the

fastest times meet in the qualifying

A horse can remain gainfully

employed even past the triple

crown series. Special Effort com-

pleted his sweep in a blinding rain, but later the skies cleared. He kept

on winning, and on the last three weekends of the meeting he won

Now his owner is talking about

bringing him back this year to try for the triple crown for 3-year-

Player breeds and races tho-

roughbreds in South Africa, and if

one finishes last in a race, Player

gets paid off with words of com-miseration and condolence. If he'd

all three feature races.

mended. The organizing committee will "fix" seedings this weekend. before the young royal hand per-forms for television. Meanwhile, with bated breath, we wait to see how the parent body

approves the thinking of its Euro-pean membership. And as we wait,

Madrid prepares the ground. The mood was set last Sunday, a hysterical afternoon in which 14 ayers were booked and three sent off as Real Madrid maintained its Spanish League challenge with a 3-2 victory in the stadium of its jealous neighbour, Atletico de Ma-

Atletico led. 2-1, until, eight minutes from the end. Uli Stielicke equalized with a penalty. In the violent aftermath nine Atletico **Inflation's Sweet Smell** players were cautioned, three sent off and Francisco Pineda scored Real's winner - before he 100 was banished

Bottles and cushions rained onto the field; accusations of corrupt refereeing reverberate. And, as the police escort massed around him, the referee perhaps reflected on a story recently told in FIFA's

official newsletter. It concerns the Buenos Aires ref who, faced with awarding a penal-ty to the visitors, appealed to the crowd: "I am a good husband and father. I want to go on providing for my wife and children, so I ask if you would be pleased about a

penalty?"
No answer. Except the swish of the ball hitting the net.
Oh, for such decorum around the congress hall in Madrid on Sat-

Special Effort swept the series as if he were breaking sticks. His syndicate price went to \$250,000 a Navratilova Beats Smith by 6-2, 6-3

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — Martina Navratilova ended a string of up-sets by unheralded Anne Smith, defeating the 22-year old, 6-2, 6-3 Monday night to win a professional tennis tournament here. Smith had reached the finals by defeating three players ranked in the world's top 10 — Tracy Austin (No. 2). Pam Shriver (No.7) and Sylvia Hanika (No. 6) — but was no match for Navratilova, the world's third-ranked player and the tour-

nament's No. 2 seed. Navratilova broke Smith's serve four times and needed just 25 minutes to take the first set. Smith. making unforced errors, appeared nervous as she reached the singles finals of a major tournament for the first time in her four-year pro

Navratilova opened the second set with a service break; Smith then played her best game of the match to break back. But Navratilova picked up the tempo. With pinpoint ground strikes and an

Instant uproar. The seeds of discontent unsurprisingly, from memb the third grouping — from and Belgium and Scotland, v	pers of cannot deal in mult France purses.	w a racetrack had a quarte simillion-dollar All-America collected \$5	r horse run last in the pinp a Futurity, he'd have over 1,000 — had he felt five	picked up the tempo. With oint ground strikes and an powering serve, she captured of the next seven games to cout the match.
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9-2 13-1 13-2 16-1 11-1 9-2 13-1 11-1 18-2 11-3 16-2 16-0 16-1 NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in The Associ-ted Press college basketball poll, with first-lace vetes in parentheses, season records and S. Georgetown, DC 9. Arkenses 19. Houston 11. Minnesota 12-0 1,179 11-0 1,570 11, Marinesca 12. North Cereline St. 13. Alabama 14. Idaha 15. Orașon St. 16. Wichito St. 1,042 951 889 College Basketball Scores SELECTED MONDAY RESULTS United Press International

NBA Standings

U.S. College Basketball Polls

NEW YORK — The United Press International all board of couches' top 20 college baskets rutings (first-place votes and won-lost records parentheses): crostresses; 1, Morth Corolino (42) (12-0) 2, Virginio (12-1) 3, Missouri (11-0) 4, DePoul (12-1) 4. DePout (12-1)
5. Inwa (10-1)
6. Kentucky (9-2)
7. Georgetown (13-2)
8. San Francisco (13-1)
9. Minnesoto (9-2)
10. Arkonesis (10-1)
11. Idoho (13-0)
12. Houselon (11-1)
13. Louisville (10-3)
14. Oregon St. (10-2)
15. North Carolino State (13-1)
16. Alabomo (11-1)
17. Wichida St. (11-3)
18. Texas: (10-0)

Transactions

FOOTBALL

Schoolboy Center Shrinks Size of Hat-Trick Record

From Agency Dispatches
HOLLISTON, Mass. — Eat your heart out, Wayne Gretzky. The Edmonton Oiler center is in the process of rewriting the National Hockey League record book, but a 5-foot-2, 130-pound high school center has established a record for scoring three goals in the shortest time span.

Steve D'Innocenzo of Holliston High zipped to a 12-second hat trick in a 9-2 victory over Westwood High Saturday night. The Guinness Book of World Records lists the 21-second mark set by Bill Mosienko of the NHL Chicago Black Hawks in a 1952 game against

With 1:19 left in the final period, he flipped the puck past Westwood goalie Al Aime. He tallied again with 1:13 to go and once more six seconds later. The final two came on nearly identical maneuvers - D'Innocenzo faking left then skat-ing to his right between two de-fenders before letting fly. He nearly scored again after the

seconds.... Whew!" he gasped. "I guess that's really something, isn't it?"

the New York Rangers.
D'Innocenzo, who had five goals in the game, tore an ankle muscle in the second period. But he decided to keep playing. 1982-83 seasons.

ensuing faceoff - but this time Aime stopped the shot. As the game ended, D'Innocenzo collapsed, utterly ex-hausted. Three goals in 12

On Probation For 3 Years HOUSTON - The Wichita

State University basketball pro-gram was given a three-year Na-tional Collegiate Athletic Association probation Monday, barring it from postseason competition this

The 11-3 Shockers are currently

the current head coach, having

Observer

Never Say You're Sorry

By Russell Baker

TEW YORK — I make the average number of mistakes. Maybe 150 or so on a busy day. Most of them aren't terribly serious. Putting too much sugar in the coffee cup. Picking up the tele-phone and dialing the number of the telephone I've just picked up.

You know that kind of mistake. It doesn't hurt anything but your own self-esteem. Since nobody notices most of them, however, they don't do much external damage and so don't create any social problems. The

Baker kind of mistake that always defeats me is the socalled "howler," which offends or damages other people and is hard

Suppose a friend- who understands electricity comes to the house and volunteers to repair your bathroom wiring and asks you to go to the fuse box and cut off the power to the bathroom circuit. You pull the fuse that looks as if it ought to be servicing the bathroom and yell upstairs that the juice is off.

A moment later, you hear a howl from the hathroom, Maybe an ambulance will be needed, maybe not. That wasn't the bathroom fuse you pulled, but the fuse to the front-porch light.

What is the proper social form for dealing with a friend who, because of your mistake, has had a terrifying brush with electrocu-

I hear a lot of people saying, "Apologize immediately." In my younger, innocent days this was my policy too, but I soon learned

Confronting people writhing in pain because of my mistakes, I'd say I was terribly sorry and, nine chances out of 10, they'd say, "It doesn't do any good to say you're sorry," or, "Being sorry doesn't help one bit."

And obviously it didn't. So I quit apologizing. Instead I adopted a policy of explaining. If I heard a scream from the bathroom I rushed upstairs to explain. "That fuse box in the cellar is so badly set up that nobody could possibly locate the one fuse that controls the bathroom circuit.

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Explaining didn't work either. Almost invariably, the victims of mistakes seemed offended by my careful analysis of how their disasters had come about. Instead of thanking me for explaining the cause of their pain, they responded

very oddly.

"Here I am in agony and all I get from you is a lot of blather about a fuse box," they would say. "The least you can do is say you're

Here was an eerie situation. If you apologized, they told you apologies were useless. If you didn't apologize, they berated you for not

apologizing.
So for a while I switched to a policy of explanation followed by apology. The sequence then went as follows:

1. Howl heard from bathroom. 2. Rush to writhing hot-wire vic-tim with explanation: "With that sed up fuse box, impossible to find correct fuse for bathroom cir-

3. Writher's demand for apology: "Fat lot I care about ruse-our blather. Least you can do is apolo-"Fat lot I care about fuse-box

4. Apology: "Sorry for almost electrocuting you, old friend."
At this point, however, the victim reverted to the irritated social behavior he would have displayed if the apology had come ahead of the explanation, saying — snap-pishly — "What good does it do to say you're sorry?"

Then I discovered Gertrude Stein's dictum: Never apologize, never explain. Now when friends are strewn about the house with broken legs and severe electrical shock, all I say is, "After we get you to the hospital, I'll get a protional in here to do this job

Attempts to wheedle an apology or explanation out of me are easily dealt with by suggesting that they would be medically harmful: You're in no condition to think rationally now; just lie quiet until the ambulance comes."

When the confusion is cleared away, I can quietly feel rotten about my mistakes, but I haven't suffered the embarrassment of having to confess or explain them. I think I'm almost ready to become president of the United

New York Times Service

Writer in Siberia Weighs 'Progress'

'You Must Build on Top of Old Traditions, Not Rip Them Up by the Roots'

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

TRKUTSK, U.S.S.R. — Though hymns to the development of Siberia's immense riches and rivers are sung almost daily in the Soviet press, Valentin Rasputin, a native Siberian, has become one of the Soviet Union's most popular writers with his books of the erosion of values, traditions and land before the rush of progress.

Youths who brave savage mosquitoes in the summer and metal-snapping cold in the winter to throw the Bratsk Dam across the swift Angara River — this has become the stuff of contemporary Soviet legend. But one of Rasputin's most popular novellas, "Parting With Matyora," describes the final summer of an island village on the Angara River, Matyora, before it is flooded because of the

construction of a dam. Among the most affecting scenes in the



Valentin Rasputin: Dams and ecology.

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book is the outcry of the elderly villagers when officials from the mainland led by one Comrade Zhuk — the name means beetle in Russian — arrive to dig up the markers from the village cemetery so they will not float up when the island is submerged. The official eventually relents, but the graves of generations of Matyora's residents are doomed to be swamped by progress.

Matyora, Rasputin acknowledged, was based on Atalanka, the village he grew up in. The aging villagers whose world — a world depicted as orderly, fertile, humane and mor-- is destroyed in the novella are the people he knew when he was growing up.

In the course of a long evening in a booklined room of his spacious apartment in Ir-kutsk, once the brawling capital of Siberian trade in gold and fur and now a picturesque administrative center, Rasputin discussed his

He showed few traces of a mugging last year that left him with temporary amnesia and led to lengthy medical treatment. Rasputin, 44 years old, said four men accosted hi outside his house in March, 1980, and de-manded his blue jeans. When he refused, they hit him in the forehead with a pipe. He was hospitalized for weeks and underwent two operations in Moscow. The imagers were arrested and are now in jail.

The writer said he was still unable to work full-time and required considerable rest. He dismissed any suggestion that the attack was motivated by anything other than robbery.

Rasputin's skepticism that the scientific and technological advances are worth their spiritual cost has drawn some predictable criticism, including accusations that he glotifies the passive, change-resistant Russian peasant without giving equal time to "social-ly active" advocates of hydroelectric power and industrial development.

But he is hardly a dissident. Critics have hailed his "brilliant talent," his books have been published in several editions, he is a member in good standing of the Writers Un-ion, and he was awarded a State Prize for Literature in 1977.

Plea for Spiritual Continuity

The high regard in which Rasputin is held reflects the favor enjoyed by a group of writers known as practitioners of "rural prose" because of their nostalgic accounts of village life, often told in peasant dialects. More than simply romanticized accounts of a simpler past, their works are a plea for maintaining a spiritual continuity with Russia's rural roots and for preserving what they consider the main source of Russia's language, literature and ethics.

Not coincidentally, Rasputin's "Matyora" derives from the Russian word for mother, and the literal submersion of this isolated moral outpost is described in apocalyptic

"Of course it's impossible to stop progress," Rasputin said, but you must build on top of old traditions, not rip them up by the roots. You can't destroy the old completely." His round face broke into a smile and he quoted from Dostoyevsky, "I know I can't achieve paradise on earth, but I can at least oreach it.

Preach it he does. He bemoans the decimation of Siberia's forests. He extols the virtues of the true "Sibiryak" — the native Siberian who keeps his word, speaks his mind, shares his bread and unlike his Russian cousins never knew serfdom. He decries the demolition of Irkutsk's richly carved log houses to make way for concrete-slab housing. Some of the huge hydroelectric dams

sprouting across Siberia have swamped farm-land, he said, and have altered the climate in whole regions. Winters have become warmer, summers cooler, and stretches of rivers have ceased to freeze in the winter, he said, with unknown consequences for the ecology.

Even the quality of people drawn to Siber ia has changed, Rasputin said. The romantic idealists of the 1950s and '60s no longer come. "Now we get the more sober types," he said, "the young man who comes here to establish his career, to win quick promotion, to ease his way into the party, to return to his Russia with confirmed credentials."

Russia, Rasputin said, is what real Siberians call European Russia. Most of those who come from Russia to work on Siberian projects have no intention of settling, he said, and they return home after completing their contracted stint. A common reason is the brutal climate. "You have to be born here to consider these winters normal," he said.

The indifference of transient workers to the wildlife and land they displace particularly bothers Rasputin. "The builder of the BAM" — the Baikal-Amur Mainline, the new railroad whose builders are touted in the Soviet press as latter-day pioneers — "will never feel a pinch in his heart when he cuts down a tree," he said.

The debate on the cost of progress is familiar in the West. But in the Soviet Union, faith in industrialization as the key to happiness and well-being is a tenet of the Communist system that until recently had few public dissenters. What is significant is not only that people like Rasputin have emerged to openly challenge this faith, but also that they seem to have found support in high places.

Rasputin, for one, has few illusions about turning back the tide of development in Si-

"Laws are passed to protect the environ-ment, it's true," he said. "They exist in the books, and they're even applied superficially. But there's also a law of development, and it's evidently the stronger law."

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Rescuers Search Sahara For Son of Thatcher

A rescue team searched the Saha-ra in southern Algeria for Mark Thatcher, 28, the son of Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister. He and his co-driver. Charlotte Verney, became stranded on Friday after his Peugeot 504 broke down during the Paris to Dakar. Senegal, motor rally. Earlier re-ports that he had been rescued by belicopter proved erroneous and may have stemmed from the location of another lost racer, Serge Bacou. . . Former world Formula 1 racing champion Alan Jones was injured when he was thrown from a trail bike on his farm in Australia. Jones. 35, required several stitches for a head wound and was treated for a sprained ankle.

In Athens, Christina Onassis became the first woman to be elected to the board of the Union of Greek Shipowners, one of the world's richest "rich men's clubs." The success of the 32-year-old shipping heiress is due not so much to profeminist feelings of the club as to its voting rule, whereby 500 tons owned equals one vote. Onassis owns 46 ships, with a tonnage exceeding 5 million. The president, secretary-general and treasurer of the board are elected by the rule of one member one vote. This year's successful candidate for president was Aris Karageorgis.

Harry Truman and Dwight Eisen-hower ranked among the best U.S. presidents and Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter among the worst in a survey of historians and political scholars. The survey, conducted for the Chicago Tribune Magazine, rated the 10 best and 10 worst presidents. President Reagan was not included in the survey. Abraham Lincoln was the choice as the best president; after him in order came George Washington, Frank-in D. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Jefferson, Woodrow Wilson, Andrew Jackson, Truman, Eisenhower and James Polk. In the worst category, Warren Harding was first, followed by Nixon, James Buchanan, Franklin Pierce, Ulysses Grant, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Calvin Coolidge, John Tyler and Carter.

A San Francisco police lieuten-tant has filed suit for \$18,400 in disability pay, saying the curse of King Tut may have caused him to suffer a stroke while he was guarding the Egyptian boy king's gold funeral mask during the tour of the

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exhibition of treasures from the tomb of Tutankhamen, George E. LaBrash said more than a dozen people have died who were in-volved with the discovery of the tomb in 1923 and in the public display of its treasures. LaBrash, who helped guard the treasures in San Francisco, suffered a stroke in September, 1979, and has asked disability pay. "Egyptians believed in a curse, pronounced by Osiris, god of the dead, on all who should disturb the dead," his attorney said, and "LaBrash suffered a stroke after having positioned him-self, as his employment required. directly in front of the golden mask." The attorney asked in a brief to the court: "Was he another victim of the curse? Dan Magnire, deputy city attorney, called the ar-gument "farfetched," but declined further comment pending a hear-

CBS newsman Mike Wallace, in-

terviewing a San Diego bank official for a "60 Minutes" segment made a racially disparaging re-mark that was videotaped by the bank without his knowledge, according to The Los Angeles Times. The newspaper said Wallace was taped saying that complex lien-sail? contracts — agreements to buy goods on time — were "hard to read if you're reading them over the watermelon or over the tacus." The incident occurred last March 31 when Wallace was interviewing a vice president at San Diego Federal Savings and Loan Association. The subject was low-income, poors ly educated Southern Californians who faced losing their homes be cause they had unknowingly put them up as collateral in contracts to buy air conditioners, and then defaulted on some payments. Wal-lace could not immediately be reached for comment. However, Wallace was quoted in the Time Wallace was quoted in the Times as saying of the incident that "anybody who knows me, I'm afraid knows that I do ethnic jokes and I do obscenity from time to time." He added that he tells Jewish jokes, and "I'm Jewish." CBS Vews issued a statement that said: "CBS News regrets as does Mike Wallace his offhand remark during a break in an interview. The story as it was broadcast on '60 Minutes was accurate and fair and in no way reflected that remark." CBS cameras were not running when Wallace made the remark, and Wallace told the newspaper he was under the impression that the bank's crew was supposed to stop taping when the CBS crew did.

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